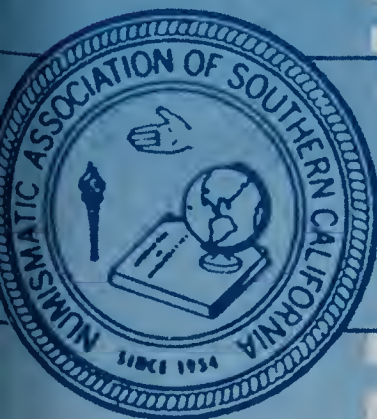


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*Numismatic
Association of
Southern
California*



**THE N.A.S.C.
QUARTERLY**

WINTER 1984

Experienced!

ITEM:

Numismatic News convinces the GSA to properly grade Carson City dollars sold from the government's hoard (scratched, nicked and tarnished specimens were to be sold as uncirculated!)

ITEM:

Numismatic News helps reverse the Treasury's decision to omit silver from the Ike dollar (we now enjoy 40% silver Ikes!)

ITEM:

Numismatic News successfully lobbies against middle-man profits in the Olympic coin programs.

* * *

Been on the block for 32 years. Saw some questionable hobby programs come down from Washington in that time. Got involved with all of them. Knew from experience what to do — how to go about changing minds and policies.

Victories for the hobby were sweet. There are more to come. Stick with us. Support us. Now more than ever, we're ready to serve your interests.

numismatic news

Iola, WI 54990



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THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the
Numismatic Association of Southern California

WINTER 1984/VOLUME XXVI, NUMBER 4

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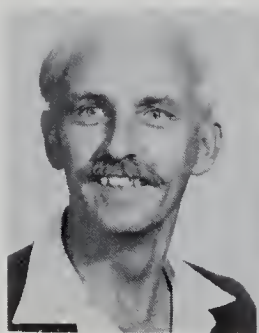
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*All contributions and news items submitted for publication should be directed to the Editor—
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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

"The Premier Thirtieth"

I am really looking forward to the forthcoming *NASC Annual Convention* at the Hyatt Hotel across from the Los Angeles International Airport. The main reason is the exciting program that we have in store for us. Our Educational Forum this year will be an exceptional one. We will have Randy Briggs talking about *The Siege Notes at Kartoum Under Gordon*. We are very fortunate in being able to get Dr. Jan De Young, Mintmaster of the Utrecht Mint in the Netherlands, as our second speaker of the evening, who will speak on *The Operations of the Utrecht Mint*. I am really excited about these two outstanding programs. In addition, the Dutch Mint will be there selling individual coins and mint sets of the Netherlands.

We will also have a number of organizations holding meetings Saturday afternoon. The *Junior Forum* will also be Saturday afternoon. I would like to see each adult bring at least one junior on Saturday, so that they can enjoy the fun and excitement of our Coin Convention.

The show will also feature a full complement of dealers from across the country. I always look forward to our convention, because this gives me an opportunity to get some of the more difficult to obtain coins for my collection. It also gives me an opportunity to renew old acquaintances with many of the dealers.

Another very important part of our convention is our premier auction house Bowers and Merena Galleries. They are again going to have an outstanding auction. Auction lot viewing will begin on Monday before the convention.

I must not forget to mention the outstanding exhibits we will have this year. Our invitational exhibit this year will feature the coins of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. These coins will be displayed, because the theme of our convention this year is *A Numismatic Salute to the Netherlands - Two Centuries of Friendship*. I hope you see a few things around the convention that may remind you of the Netherlands. I do not be surprised.

On Saturday morning we will recognize the club representatives and past presidents at the breakfast. This will again be an opportunity to see some of the old timers that are not normally at our regular meetings. It might be nice if the member club presidents also attend along with their club representatives.

The Banquet Saturday night will also be something you will not want to miss. The banquet ticket this year will be a wooden check which will certainly be a very nice souvenir for those attending.

This will also be a year that many of you will have to see the *NASC Money Museum* at the First Interstate Bank at the corner of Century and Aviation Boulevard, just about four blocks from the Hyatt Hotel. The bank will be open until 6:00 p.m. on Friday, so many of you will be able to visit the museum.

I just don't know where this year has gone. I have attempted to visit or be a guest speaker at all the member clubs this year. It really has been a joy meeting many

you at the local clubs. I am really glad to serve as your president and would not hesitate for a moment to do it again. I would like to thank all the Club Representatives, Board Members and Officers for their part in making this a successful year.

Sincerely,

Albertus Hoogveen
President



CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT

NEW MEMBERS

| NUMBER | NAME | SPONSOR |
|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 641 | George Mouhtouris | Harold Katzman |
| 642 | Joseph Maiocco | Harold Katzman |
| 643 | Michael Vanyur | Harold Katzman |
| 644 | John Bearden | Austin Ryer, Jr. |
| 645 | Roy Iwata | Harold Katzman |
| 646 | Joe Reisman | Harold Katzman |
| 647 | Freddie Grant | Harold Katzman & Bill Grant |
| 648 | Rick Montgomery | Harold Katzman |
| 649 | Jeff Oxman | Dr. Sol Taylor |
| 650 | Escondido Coin Club | Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald |
| 651 | Chester Brezensky | Harold Katzman |
| 652 | Don Sullivan | Albertus Hoogveen |
| 653 | R.W. Rucker | Gary Beedon |

At the September Board Meeting, an important decision was made regarding Club Representatives. In the past, only one person has been appointed by a club to represent them at the meetings as a voting member. Sometimes it is impossible for that person to be at every meeting, leaving that club with no vote. Therefore, a club may now appoint an alternate Club Representative who may attend and vote in the absence of the regular Representative. The votes of the Club Representatives as members of the Board of Governors is very important as we face increasingly difficult decisions regarding the activities and future of the NASC. Each member club should be receiving a complete report of the board's actions. The club should appreciate the time and effort expended by that person who gives four Sunday afternoons each year so that your club will have representation. Our association cannot function without these dedicated Club Representatives. We thank each of them for their continued service and contributions to the NASC.

Respectfully submitted,

Thoma R. Lebold
Corresponding Secretary



EDITOR'S NOTE:

Attend The Convention – We Need Your Support

For another year I will still be the editor of *The N.A.S.C. Quarterly*. Please disregard what I wrote in the last issue about giving up the job as editor. It seems though a number of our members wanted the present editor to stay on longer. Thank you for your continuing confidence and support. Besides, I probably would miss the job, right?

Speaking of support, the January NASC Convention at the modern Hyatt Hotel Los Angeles Airport is definitely in need of member support. It may possibly be a turning point in the life of the association, as the outcome will determine the future of The Numismatic Association of Southern California. We need your help more than ever. Support your association, its quality dealers and the hobby by attending in January. Please bring a friend or two.

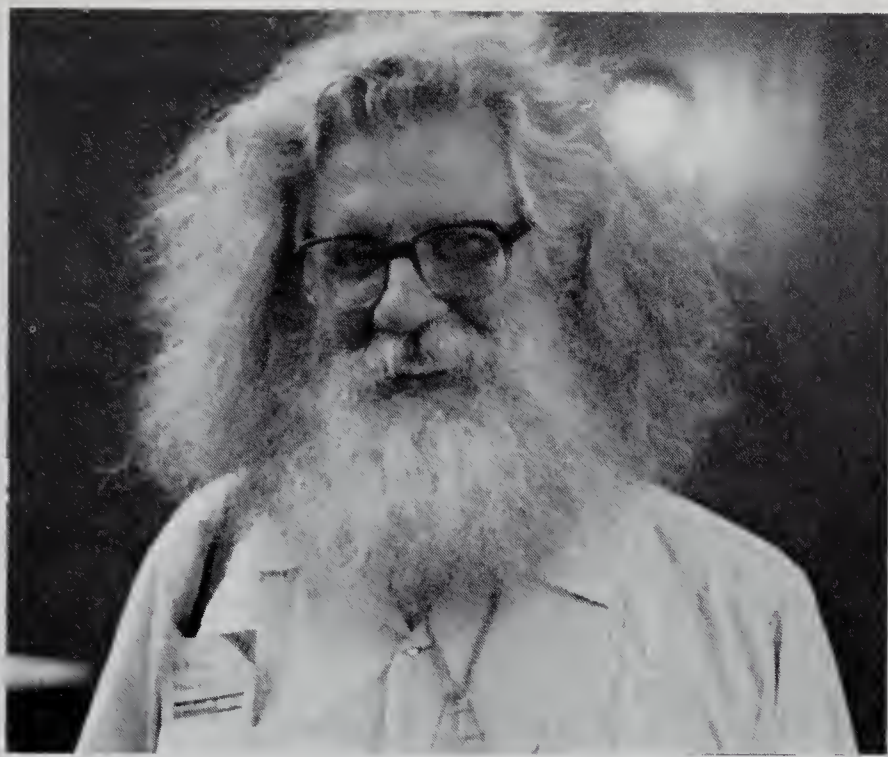
Gary Beedon, NLG
Editor



DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE: FEBRUARY 1, 1985

25-YEAR MEMBERS

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--|-------------|
| <i>Powell Jones</i> | <i>SM 50</i> | <i>Chester Krause</i> | <i>SM 7</i> |
| <i>William O. Wisslead</i> | <i>LM 18</i> | <i>Ralph A. Mitchell</i> | <i>RM 5</i> |
| <i>Virginia Culver</i> | <i>SM 294</i> | <i>Sylvia Novack</i> | <i>SM 7</i> |
| <i>James Tiffany</i> | <i>SM 206</i> | <i>Jerry Cohen</i> | <i>SM 7</i> |
| <i>Clay Read</i> | <i>RM 507</i> | <i>Ernest W. Hood</i> | <i>SM 7</i> |
| <i>Albertus Hoogeveen</i> | <i>SM 51</i> | <i>Pomona Coin Club</i> | <i>CM 4</i> |
| <i>Wayne Dennis</i> | <i>SM 213</i> | <i>Whittier Coin Club</i> | <i>CM 5</i> |
| <i>Ellen Gilruth</i> | <i>LM 15</i> | <i>SIN</i> | <i>CM 5</i> |
| <i>Elizabeth Wisslead</i> | <i>SM 53</i> | Congratulations and thanks for your continued support. The above members will receive recognition at the Annual Awards and Installation Banquet. | |
| <i>Ann Hall</i> | <i>RM 548</i> | | |



WALTER BREEN HOUR AT NASC

A RARE EVENT!

It could be standing room only on Saturday, January 26, 1985, when Walter Breen, the master of numismatics, has his hour (3:00 p.m.) at NASC's *30th Annual Convention*. In brief this event will consist of a question and answer session on just about any phase of numismatics.

Having authored over two dozen books covering almost everything in numismatics, along with his other numerous contributions to the coin hobby, this man needs little introduction to our readership.

His latest book, *WALTER BREEN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UNITED STATES HALF CENTS 1793 – 1857*, in your editor's opinion, could quite possibly become the book of the year. It is reviewed elsewhere in this issue of our magazine under Austin's "Book Rate" column.

Another comprehensive book by Walter covers U.S. proof coins, and goes by the title of *WALTER BREEN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UNITED STATES AND COLONIAL PROOF COINS 1722 – 1977*. If this book is not in your library, you are missing an important piece of documentation. One could go on listing publication after publication by the above author, but we will end by saying anything Walter Breen has written and published on numismatics is worth having in your library.

Please check the final program schedule at the convention for the exact meeting room for the Walter Breen Hour.

HOW TO PLAY THE SLOT MACHINES AND WIN!

or how Greg and Judy beat the odds

Austin Ryer, Jr., NLG

Author's note: Numismatics covers many fields especially when one includes exonumia. One natural spinoff would include those machines which use coins to operate. Greg and Judy Falletich have graciously agreed to display part of their fabulous collection of antique slot machines at our convention in January. This article will try to give a little information about the Falletich collection and a little about them as well. While I was doing research for this article, Judy let me borrow a book about antique slot machines which had a large number of color pictures. I hope that I can get over the collecting fever that this book gave me. The machines are beautiful and just loaded with history.

All of us wish that we could combine fun with our work. Greg and Judy Falletich have gone even further. They have made their hobby, their fun and their work all one. They collect, buy and sell, repair and restore all sorts of antique gambling equipment, but their first love is in the slot machines. They have a fabulous collection.

I have had the opportunity to spend some time with them at their store and have felt their boundless enthusiasm as they ply their trade. The other day I walked into the store and it was empty, or so it looked. Walking out the back door I found Judy in a rubber apron and wearing rubber gloves tenderly rubbing stain on an old slot machine base which she was restoring. The base had been stripped, sanded and now she was applying color. The final coats of lacquer would be applied later. There is no question that she was enjoying her work, and that she has a great deal of pride in her job.

Greg was an engineer and worked for such companies as Brunswick and McDonnell Douglas. Judy had a job in the medical electronics field. One night the baby sitter showed them an antique slot machine. Judy decided that they also must have one. It was a decision that she would soon regret but not for long.

Greg bought one and then soon bought eight more. He was soon spending more time with the machines than he was spending with his family. Judy began to hate slot machines as Greg spent more and more time restoring them to their original condition.

While working on a badly aged machine, Greg realized that his wife's hobby of painting could be a great asset to him restoring the machines. He asked her to help and soon both of them were spending all their spare time working on the machines. The slot machine bug had bitten Judy.

It became obvious that something had to change. Both of them had full time jobs, four children to raise and a very demanding hobby. They could not go on with all this, so they quit their jobs and opened a store in Westminster, CA. They knew of the problems of going into business without ample funds, but they went ahead anyway. As I am sure you can guess, the store has been a success.

Just one of the problems that faces the Falletichs is finding antique machines to collect and to sell. Many gambling machines were destroyed when they were outlawed in the state. Many others were hidden away, and their owners are afraid

bring them out. In many states they are still illegal. (In California you may own antique devices as long as they are a part of a collection and not used for gambling purposes.) As you can see, just getting the machines is a big chore.

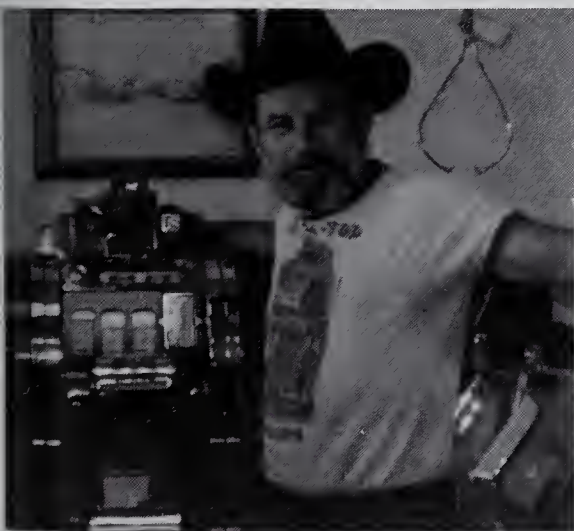
Greg and Judy found their most valuable device in a barn in Ohio. It is a RAY'S TRACK. As the name implies, it is a horse race machine. The thing that makes this machine unusual is that it is entirely mechanical. Most other similar devices are driven by hydraulics or pneumatics. The machine was full of hay, and mice that had been using it as a home. In fact the mice had chewed up part of the mechanism. It took Greg about 600 hours of labor and \$1000.00 of parts to restore the machine.

One day a man brought in a LIBERTY BELL slot machine and wanted to have it restored. When he found out how much it would cost, he traded his machine for a different machine which was ready to use. Greg has restored the machine. The job is complete if he is ever able to retrieve the lower casting from under tons of antiques stored on top of it in the original owner's hotel. Greg believes that this is the oldest of the two or three known to exist. There are lots of LIBERTY BELL machines around with mint vendors, but his machine is rare because it has none.

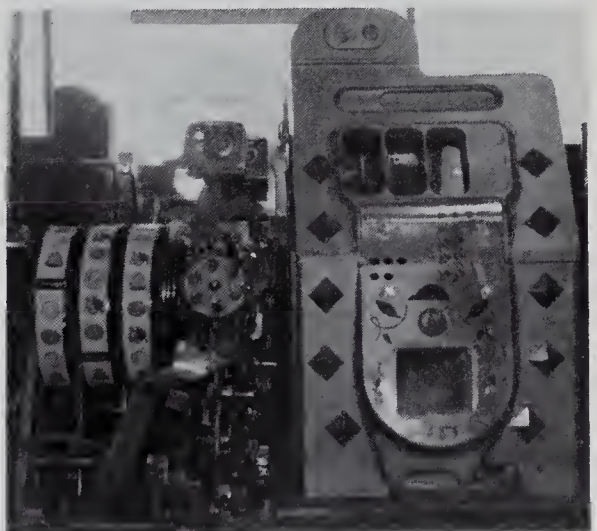
Even the highlights of the story behind this machine reads like a book when told by Greg, "Came from a place in Colorado that was the High Noon Hotel at one time. It was originally purchased in 1905, as far as we know now, and it remained in that same location ever since. It has seen only three owners in all that time, counting us. We're the third owners. In the interim, one owner had the machine for only eight months." When asked about the machine, Greg indicated, "I think this is about the neatest machine they ever came out with, as far as LIBERTY BELLS go."

Each and every machine has a story to tell. Greg and Judy research the history and have stories about most of them. Greg and Judy will display several of their machines at the show. Please stop by and see them. If Greg or Judy is there, ask them questions. I am sure that you will be well rewarded for your interest. They both are very well informed and happy to talk about their hobby.

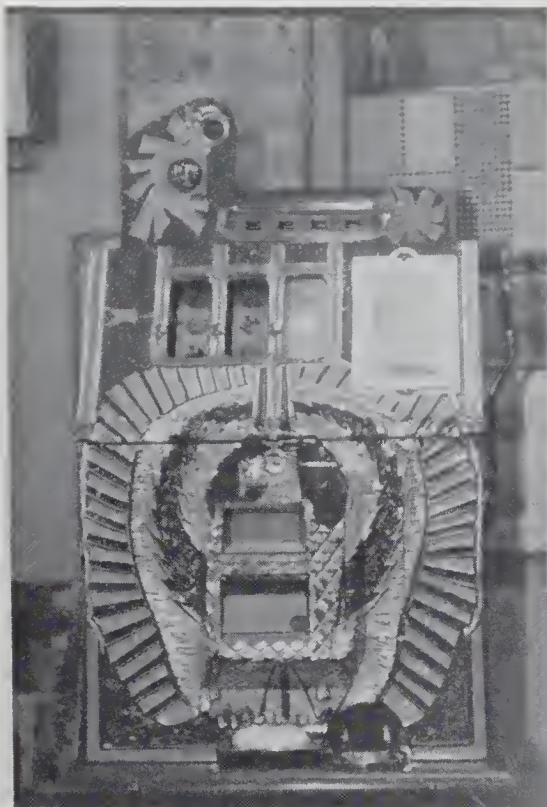
Author's note: I did not find the cure for the slot machine fever. I bought one! My wife has put her foot down and said that one is enough. She is not an oil painter!



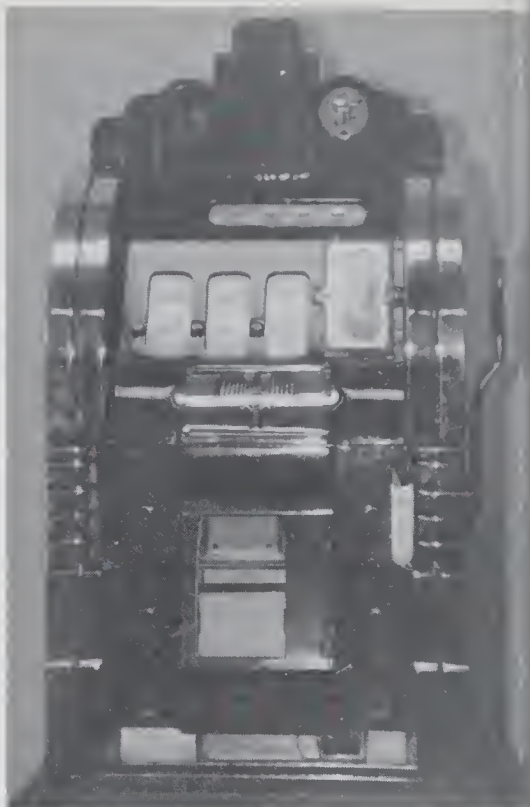
Greg Falletich with some of his machines.



A MILLS DIAMOND FRONT, circa 1939 and the inner works from another machine.



MILLS WAR EAGLE, circa 1931. You should see this one in color!



MILLS EXTRAORDINARY, circa 1931. These were sometimes mounted in wooden bases which made a very regal looking machine.



THE LIBERTY BELL. The lower casting on this machine will be replaced with the correct one as soon as possible.



WATLING BIRD OF PARADISE, circa 1936. I hope you will be able to see this one at our show. It is beautiful!

200 Years of Friendship

by Virginia Hall, SM118

During the Age of Discovery, Holland was a nation full of zest and energy. Its people were a new breed of individualists. While all of Europe still consisted of kingdoms with strongly centralized power structures, the Dutch had founded a Republic comprised of seven loosely allied provinces. While elsewhere the economy was strongly under state control, the Dutch had initiated a new system of commerce in which merchants formed "companies" that monopolized entire regions. And, while still engaged in a bitter war of independence against Spain, the Dutch were already beginning to sail the seven seas and acquire colonies.

In 1568 the Dutch rebelled against Philip II, the King of Spain, to whom Holland belonged as part of the Hapsburg possessions. The Dutch wanted to be free and unhindered by a bureaucratic state, particularly in the choice of religion. Their rebellion became known in Dutch history as the Eighty Years War. The first years of that long struggle were very difficult for the Dutch, but in the end the Spanish armies could not conquer them. Spain managed to hold the southern territory, which is now known as Belgium, but in the north a free merchants republic was formed. When peace was finally declared in 1648, the Spaniards recognized Holland as a free republic. The new Dutch government consisted of the representatives of the several provinces united in the States General. In addition, as advisor and as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, a governor was selected from the House of Orange. The selection of Prince Willem of Orange reflected the fact that the revolt had begun under his leadership.

The future of the new Dutch nation lay at sea. By 1590 the great explorations of the East had already started. Like many other Europeans of that time, the Dutch believed that true wealth was to be found in the East. In 1602 the United East India Company was established and financed by public subscription. It was granted a monopoly on that trade and jurisdiction and licensed for warfare in all the territories that the Dutch would conquer in Asia. In 1621 the Dutch West India Company was established and given the monopoly on trade in the western hemisphere, restricted to the Atlantic Ocean.

Explorers initially did not recognize that the New World had value in its own right. Columbus never even knew that he had discovered a new continent, and the explorers who followed him soon began to realize that the passage to India was still to be found. Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the East India Company, was actually on his way to East Asia when he entered what is now New York Bay. Although he was instructed to find the North East passage around Russia, he decided to find a western route and, thereby, arrived at the American coast. Sailing south from Maine, he eventually found the mouth of the river which would later carry his name. In September, 1609 Hudson landed on the island of Manhattan.

So the Dutch colonization of America began. Initially, the Dutch showed little interest in the new territory. In 1614 a group of Dutch merchants formed the New Netherlands Company, and one of their ships, commanded by Adriaan Block, searched the waters around Long Island. Block made his way far inland, following the Hudson River and built Fort Nassau, located in what we know today as Albany. However, a permanent settlement was not established until 1621 after the Dutch West India Company was given jurisdiction over all Dutch territories in the West.

New Netherlands, as the new territory was called, long remained an undeveloped settlement. Back in Holland there was little enthusiasm for starting a new life so far from home. At this time, Holland was prosperous and had a great deal of religious freedom. Even the Dutch West India Company was reluctant to send more people than absolutely necessary to maintain the trading posts. The real wealth that the Company recognized was portrayed in the *New Netherlands* crest: a beaver surrounded by a wreath of wampum, the shells used by the Indians as currency for trading. Soon, the fur trade became more important to the Dutch than finding a passage to Asia. Consequently, additional trading posts had to be established over a vast region. The first thirty families arrived in 1624 and spread out over the newly-claimed territories, from Fort Nassau (the name was changed to Fort Orange) to the South River (now called the Delaware River) and eastward into Connecticut. In a year, these families were reunited on Manhattan Island where a fort was built. This was the first seat of what would later become the city of New York. The Company appointed a governor, Peter Minuit, who officially purchased the entire island of Manhattan from the Indians for goods worth sixty guilders. This transaction was later called "the best buy in the world".

The only record of the original purchase of Manhattan is a letter written in Amsterdam, Holland, November 5, 1626, by Pieter Jansen Schagen, a deputy, to the States General at The Hague. Translated, it reads:

High Mighty Sirs:

Here arrived yesterday the ship *The Arms* of Amsterdam which sailed from New Netherlands out of the Mauritius (Hudson) River on September 23; they report that our people there are of good courage, and live peaceably. Their women, also have borne children there, they have bought the island Manhattes from the wild men for the value of sixty guilders, is 11,000 morgen in extent. They sowed all their grain in the middle of May, and harvested in the middle of August. Thereof being samples of summer grain, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, canary seed, small beans, and flax. The cargo of the aforesaid ship is 7246 beaver skins, 178½ otter (half-otter ?) skins, 675 otter skins, 48 mink skins, 36 wild-cat skins, 33 mink, 34 rat skins. Many logs of oak and nut-wood. Herewith be he High Mighty Sirs,

commended to the Almighty's grace,
In Amsterdam, November 5, Anno 1626

Your High Might's Obedient,
P. Schagen

(Note: The twenty-four dollars' worth of trinkets in exchange for the title was given to the Canarsie Indians, who might be described as visitors from Brooklyn. Minuit had to make a later payment to the tribe that was actually resident of the island.)

Back in Amsterdam the Burghers in the Company did not agree on how to utilize their new territory. They were still divided as to what they really wanted, a trading post or a permanent establishment. They wanted to get rich on the fur trade and therefore maintained their monopoly. But keeping a monopoly on trade meant other settlers would have little incentive to come to the new world. Kiliaen van Rensselaer, merchant and landowner and member of the Amsterdam Chamber of the Dutch West India Company, was in favor of attracting more people to the colony, and giving them a share in the profits. According to the new so-called Freedom and Exemptions Act anyone capable of sending a group of fifty colonists to America could claim a territory along the Hudson (eighteen miles long on one shore, or nine miles on two shores).

These were called Patroonships.

The first three patroons who accepted this offer were board members of the Company. A patroonship called Swaanendaal was established in 1631 in the area of what is today Lewes, Delaware. It was destroyed by Indians in 1632. Pavonia, which is now Hoboken, New Jersey, was also unsuccessful. It had too few people to establish itself, so the Company bought it back in 1634. Only Rensselaerswijk, the land belonging to van Rensselaer (in the area of what is now Albany), flourished. Its success was due mainly to its capable administrator, Arent van Curler, who maintained peace with the Indians, an absolute necessity for surviving in the wilderness.

In 1639 the Company announced a second ruling: anyone who bought five colonists to America would receive two hundred acres of land. This opportunity was open also to individuals outside the company. Moreover, the fur trade was to be liberalized with only ten percent of the profit going to the Company.

Maintaining order within the colony was a tremendous problem for such a "loose" community in a new world. The governor, appointed by the Company, had considerable power, but was entirely subject to the "Burghers in Patria" who were at least six sailing weeks away. They were all unprepared for their job. In general, they were selfish and egotistic. In their defense, it has to be said that their task was not an easy one.

The Company directors finally appointed a new governor, a man who would restore much of what his predecessors had unwrought. Peter Stuyvesant (Peter the Headstrong) was efficient, stubborn, and intelligent. A brave man, who had lost his leg in 1644 in a fight against the Spanish, Stuyvesant stepped into history on his wooden leg with silver mountings. A loyal servant of his masters, he did everything he could to reduce the chaos of the New Netherlands. Stuyvesant severely punished the trouble makers, and in an intolerant manner, maintained the Reformed religion. He reinforced the decayed forts and bastions. He introduced a kind of self-government for the citizens by appointing mayors and alderman. He established the first police corps and fire brigade.

In the year 1664, a time of peace between England and Holland, the English decided to end the Dutch presence in the New World. King Charles II simply gave New Netherlands, "Hudson's River and all the land from the west side of the Connecticut River to the East side of Dela Ware Bay", to his brother, the Duke of York. He sent an expedition to make sure the 'gift' was given. Stuyvesant tried to defend the colony, but most of its citizens, knowing how inadequate their food and ammunition supplies were, refused to stand by him. Thus, ended the Dutch colony in America.

The name New Amsterdam was changed to New York, no force had been used to take the city. Shortly thereafter, Stuyvesant returned to the Netherlands to explain how the Dutch colonists had been defeated. Company directors were rather skeptical of his report. Disappointed, Stuyvesant returned to the New World and spent the remainder of his days on his farm, the Bowery on the East River.

But the Dutch came back one more time. In the third war between Holland and England (1672-1674), Dutch Admiral Cornelis Evertsen led a surprise attack on New York, returning it to Dutch hands. By then, however, the colonists had already lost interest. At the signing of peace in Westminster in 1674, transfer of the city and its surroundings was finished.

Many history books suggest that the story of the Netherlands in America ended in

1664. As of that year, when New Amsterdam became New York, they no longer mention Dutch presence in the New World. However, the Dutch remained in the city and played a dominant role in the New York colony. Dutch homes and churches strongly influenced the landscape. For more than 100 years Dutch was the most widely spoken language of the colonists.

The Dutch had grown to love their new country and adapted to it well, but they also remained attached to their country of origin. In 1689, when Prince Willem III of Holland became King of England, the Dutch territories in the New World rejoiced. They named places and institutions, even a university, after William and Mary.

Two hundred (plus) years ago the government of the Dutch Republic gave official recognition to the United States of America. Holland was the second nation in Europe, after France, to take this important step, and that is what we are celebrating two centuries later – an uninterrupted friendship.



The State Mint of The Netherlands is located at the intersection of two canals in Utrecht, Leidseweg 90. It was built in 1910 and occupied early in 1911. The former Mint in Utrecht is now occupied by the post office building.

On April 30, 1980, in the New Church at Amsterdam, Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard was invested as Queen of the Netherlands succeeding her mother, Queen Juliana. This resulted in the need to change the portrait on the obverse of the Dutch coin. Dutch law requires that coins "bear Our effigy and Our name with the legend: Queen of the Netherlands".

**TWO HUNDRED (PLUS) YEARS AGO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
DUTCH REPUBLIC GAVE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION TO THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.**

The State-Secretary of Finance, J.J.J. Van Amelsvoort, decided to appoint a "Commission on the Effigy" with the charge to recommend a design for the new Queen Beatrix coins. By the end of February, 1981 eight artists had submitted their designs and the Commission began their review. The rendition of Bruno Ninaber van Eygen was chosen and immediately received criticism due to the absence of the Crown and the Arms of the State on the reverse. Enthusiastic response was also in evidence. The Director of the Royal Coin Cabinet, Dr. H.W. Jacobi, said in his comment that the Netherlands could be proud of this new coin series which can be considered more modern and in line with contemporary art than any other coin series in the world.

The obverse design certainly represents a radical break with traditional Dutch coin designs. It bears the demi-portrait of H.M. Queen Beatrix facing to the left and on the right are three vertical lines with vertical inscription: BEATRIX, KONINGIN DER, NEDERLANDEN. For the production of these obverse dies, a new method had to be applied since the portrait is composed of three levels. After photographic transmission of the design on a zinc plate, the matrix was made by reducing the plate with a pantograph.

Ninaber's reverse design with the vertical, horizontal and diagonal lines would not have created a problem normally but his design called for incused lines rather than raised lines. Mint craftsmen created a new technique to strike the coins with incused lines and also produced prototypes with raised lines which would be more suitable for mass production. The two were presented to Ninaber and he agreed the raised lines were best. Needless to say this pleased the Mint Officials tremendously.

One final problem had to be confronted and resolved when mass production began. Because of the designs, a shadow effect was appearing on the obverse during striking. The solution was to turn the reverse die at an angle of 90 degrees in respect of the obverse die instead of the usual position opposite the top of the obverse.

*Bibliography: The \$24 Bargain by Frank Fehmers
Coin World*



Bronze duplicates of the gold medal presented to Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands are available to collectors from the Bureau of the Mint. The medal commemorates the 200th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the Netherlands. Mint Sculptor-Engravers Philip E. Fowler and Edgar Z. Steever designed the obverse; John Mercanti, also a Sculptor-Engraver of the Philadelphia Mint, designed the reverse.

COLLECTING SOME VARIETIES OF CANCELLED \$2's

by Dr. Walter A. Ostromecki, Jr., NLG

A little over eight years ago, a numismatic and philatelic bombshell was unleashed upon both the collecting and non-collecting public in the United States. Do you remember that day? Need a further hint? Okay, many of us stood in long lines first at banks, and then at post offices. Got it now? Yes, it was April 13, 1976 – the unofficial numismatic kickoff for America's 200th birthday celebration on July 4, 1976 (no official programs or tributes were officially scheduled until July 4). One might say that the cancelling service performed by post offices nationwide on April 13th will long be remembered as the spark that ignited the "Spirit of 76" in America! Let's travel back and look at the numismatic history made on April 13, 1976 and see how the combined efforts of the Department of the Treasury and the United States Postal Service helped many Americans catch the real spirit of Bicentennial fever!

April 13, 1976 could have been just another ho-hum day for most Americans in spite of the fact that it was the designated day of release for the newly redesigned bill as a Federal Reserve note series 1976. What made the big difference then? Quite simply, it was the generosity of the United States Postal Service who, in an unprecedented move, authorized post offices nationwide to hand-cancel stamps affixed to the new \$2 bill being released on April 13th. Little did the Postal Service realize at the time that, as a result of their magnanimous decision, a whole new and exciting hobby (collectable) field was created – postally cancelled currency (or they are commonly referred to by collectors, B2FDC'S, I.E. BICENTENNIAL \$2 BILLS, FIRST DAY CANCELS).

In spite of the fact that the news of the proposed cancellation service was widely publicized in many regions of the nation, what was the public response? The enthusiasm, activity and general public response in seeking cancellation service was simply unbelievable! Hundreds of individuals travelled steadily between banks and post offices on that day. It soon became obvious that Americans nationwide were after a lasting memento of the nation's 200th birthday celebration, and the cancelled \$2 filled the bill. People stood in lines at post offices across the country waiting for the postmarking of their new \$2 notes. There was an air of festivity (the spirit of 76). Postal Service workers cheerfully co-operated with patrons caught up in the spirit of Bicentennial fever.

...TEN MILLION CANCELLED \$2 NOTES WERE IN THE HANDS OF AMERICANS ACROSS THE LAND.

The late night news carried word about the tremendous public response for the new Bicentennial Commemorative (though it was not designated as such). In a prepared statement, the United States Postal Service estimated that approximately ten million cancelled \$2 notes were in the hands of Americans across the land. The efforts put forth by the United States Postal Service will never again be duplicated. One postal official at Philadelphia best summed up the mood of the day, "It seems that everyone who lived in Philadelphia was at one time or another during the day (April 13) at the post office. I guess they wanted to get a Bicentennial Commemorative for themselves, their children, and grandchildren and it was easy to obtain the cancellation service. Yes, I am glad we could be part of history in the making."

A set of ground rules, or guidelines, for obtaining cancellations had been laid out by the United States Postal Service Headquarters in Washington, D.C. (in P.B. 210.73 – pg. 15, March 25, 1976) in hopes of making all cancelled commemorative currency uniform. These basic rules were as follows:

- 1) This cancellation service will be provided only one time – on April 13, 1976 to customers who present their \$2 notes at post office window counters for servicing;
- 2) No cancellations will be available by mail order;
- 3) Each \$2 bill presented must bear at least the current 13¢ first class postage rate;
- 4) The cancellations being applied will be the standard circular (bullseye) or killer-bar devices used by all the offices;
- 5) No pictorial or special First Day of Issue cancellations will be offered (as is customary with a new stamp issue).
- 6) Bills not meeting these basic requirements will not be serviced!

Well, those were the ground rules for the servicing of notes on April 13. They seemed easy enough for the public and local post offices to comply with. All notes cancelled would be uniform in nature nationwide and variations (i.e. notes postmarked without compliance to the rules) would be virtually non-existent. But what happened?

Fortunately for collectors, however, they were not strictly enforced by postal workers. Why? As mentioned earlier, the volume of people seeking cancellation service at post offices was just too great. Clerks tried in every way possible to accommodate collectors' needs and regular postal patrons at the same time. In an effort to speed up lines, clerks sometimes hastily cancelled \$2's brought to the post office without giving a second thought to the official ground rules; hence, the result – the creation of CANCELLED VARIETIES OF B\$2's.

Most of the varied types of cancelled \$2's are referred to as human error cancellations, since they were created as an oversight on the part of postal employees. Human error varieties account for less than 1½% of the approximately 11 million notes postmarked on April 13 and July 4 combined.

What were some of the noteworthy varieties created? The first prominent level of human error notes are the pre-April 13th cancellations. The earliest known cancellations are from March 29th. Subsequent cancellations are known from April 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 12, with April 12 being the most predominant (Fig. #1). Most April 12th postmarks can be attributed to cancellor device date errors, i.e. a postal official just simply forgot to change the date on the cancelling device from April 12 to 13.

The next grouping contains the "less than 13-cent postage rate" specimens. The stamps applied to the notes range from one cent to 12 cents (Fig. #2), and often include a combination of values with still less than 13 cents total (i.e. three Jefferson values of 1-2-3 = 6¢, or blocks of four 1 + 2, 3 = 12¢ at the most). The most common stamps used here were the Jefferson Definitives of 1, 2, and 3 values (Fig. #3).

A unique variation of cancelled Bicentennial \$2's are those postmarked bearing no postage stamps affixed (Fig. #4). These are of great scarcity, and were probably created when a small post office simply ran out of stamps to sell patrons seeking cancels on April 13.

Besides not meeting the postage requirements, there were several other types of varieties created worth noting.

As laid out in the ground rules, all post offices were supposed to use their standard cancellation devices, whether round dater or killer bar or postique pictorial. No first

day of issue cancellations were officially to be offered by post offices. Somehow the word did not reach at least one facility, Van Nuys, California 91409. The main office postique window here, thanks to the efforts of a few local collectors such as myself, had a special first day of issue postmark which was applied to an estimated 5,000 notes (Fig. #5).

Another unique variety with international flavor was created on April 13th by Florida dealer Sidney Smith and Sons. He took a lot of 50 notes with him to Freeport in the Bahamas where he affixed their appropriate postage and cancelled them on April 13 (Fig. #6). This may have been the first time United States currency had been postmarked in quantity by a foreign country.

This is just the beginning of the story of the cancelled \$2, and only the tip of the iceberg in the varieties created. With the cancelling done on July 4, 1976, still further combinations were created: Dual dated notes April 13 and July 4 (Fig. #7), special Bicentennial pictorial cancels, etc. But this is another story in itself!

Hopefully the varieties of cancelled \$2's created on April 13 will some day be as important and valuable to the numismatic community as the 1909S V.D.B. Lincoln cent, the 1913 Liberty Head nickel, or the 1804 Dollar, but this may take another 50 or 100 years!

Editor's note: Article previously published in Coin World.

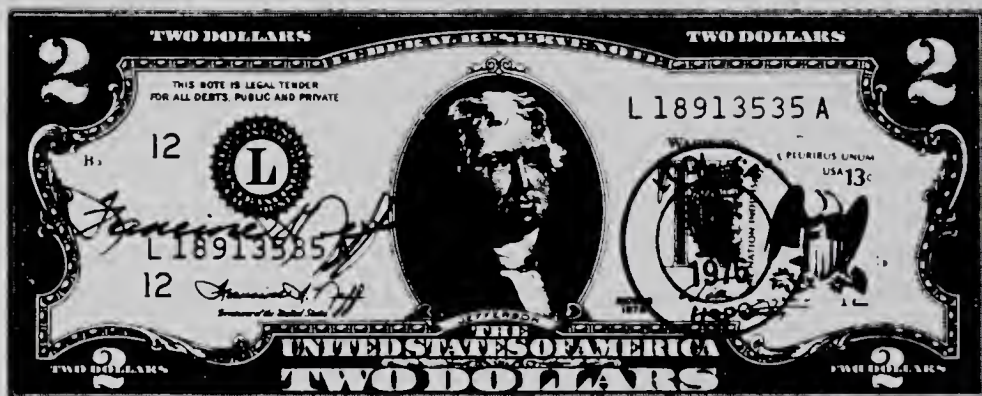


Figure #1 - Pre-release date postal error - cancelled April 12, 1976 at Lodi, Ca. Note is also autographed by Treasurer Francine Neff.

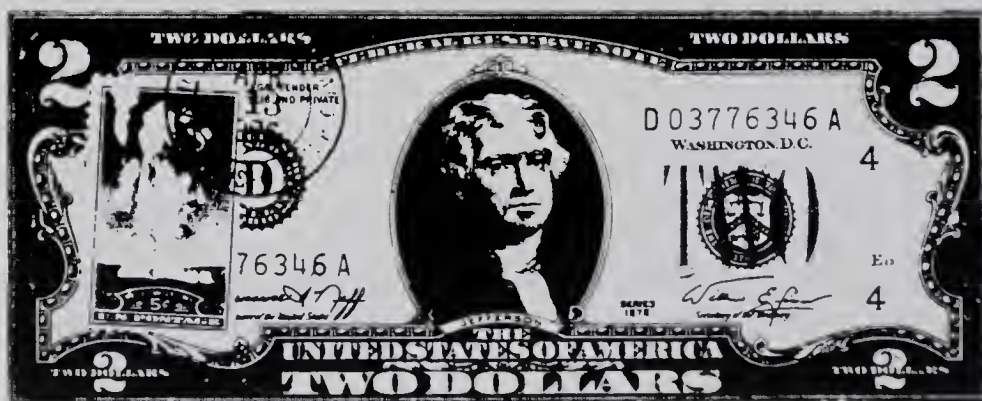


Figure #2 - Less than 13¢ postage. Cancelled. 5¢ stamp postmarked at Lexington, Kentucky.

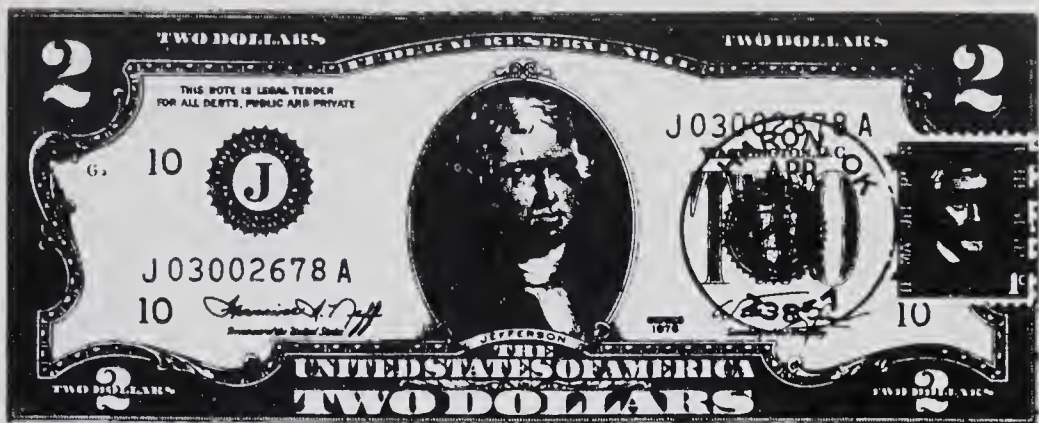


Figure #3 – Less than 13¢ postage cancelled. Above note – has 1¢ postage, postmarked at Sharon, Oklahoma – April 13th.



Figure #4 – Though it is hard to see on this note, it is cancelled at Lawrence, Mississippi and bears no postage. These are very rare.



Figure #5 – The special first day of issue cancellation from Van Nuys, CA 91409. Note has only 3¢ postage applied. Note cancelled on reverse of \$2.

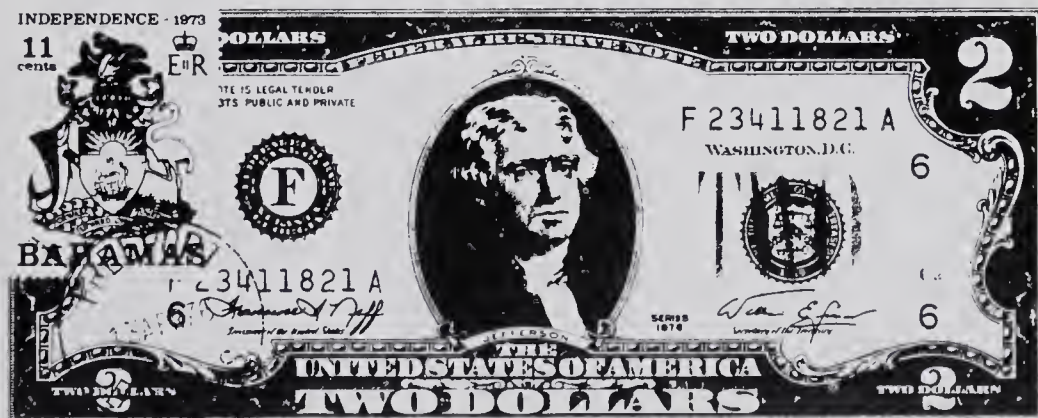


Figure #6 – First day of issue. Foreign cancel – foreign stamp – Freeport, Bahamas – 1 of 50 notes made.

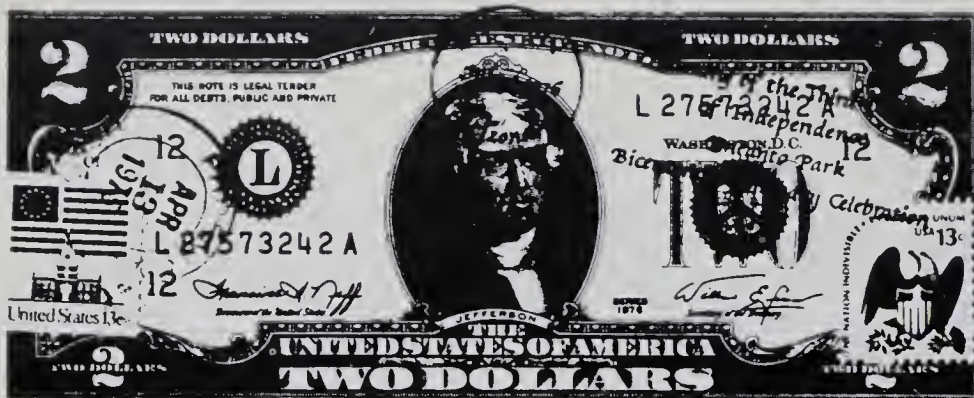


Figure #7 - Dual date - April 13-July 4, 76 from Phoenix, Arizona. July 4 is pictorial cancel.

NUMISMATIC CARTOON EXHIBIT

A special display of Frank Wask's original *NU-MIS-TAKES* cartoons, along with sketches and other trial numismatic cartoons, will be available for viewing at the NASC Convention. As many of you know, Frank has been drawing professional quality cartoons exclusively for *THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY* for the past five years.

While at the convention please allow time to view this unique exhibit by NASC's own - Frank Wask!

We have also heard a rumor; there may be a special convention cartoon.



Frank Wask in ejection seat thinking of a cartoon for *THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY*.

N A S C JUNIOR JOURNAL

Junior Coordinator Robert "Big Roo" Marshall

I am pleased to announce that one of the more outstanding junior numismatists of the southern California area consented this summer to be a speaker at the *Junior Forum* in conjunction with the 1985 NASC Convention. Eric Millman needs no introduction to most of you as he has helped out junior forums, junior activities and other jobs offered to him at not only NASC functions, but at our neighbor SIN shows as well. I personally am looking forward to working with Eric.

This year's forum will be handled more like a workshop. There will be plenty of instructional material given out along with coins. The main purpose of this *Junior Forum*, over others that I have managed, will be a hands on effort to utilize those of you in the audience, that are active collectors, to help educate those juniors that are just starting to get the coin collecting fever. In so doing I hope that the juniors that come will take home some new friendships, or at least be able to come together as a special group at the end of the forum for a tour of the bourse area and the exhibit room.

This year we will make up coin grab bags. All the bags will be different. All juniors in attendance will receive a ticket at the door and will have the chance to choose a grab bag. I personally will spike one of the coin grab bags with a gold coin. We will all use the reference material at hand to try and identify the coins that come from the grab bags. There are some more things that I want to keep a secret about the *Junior Forum* at this time. I hope that everyone out there (juniors and adults) will actively recruit juniors to come to the show and especially the junior forum.

Another big event for juniors at the NASC Convention is the *Junior Bourse Table*. Again this year we will not be disappointed. Nate Bromberg has notified me that he will again spearhead this very popular table. Nate will be ably assisted by adult Steve Davis and Juniors Wade Sherman and Greg Frasier. All are active members of the Whittier Coin Club. By the way, Nate said to say that he will have at the table a great deal of new material with prices below wholesale.

We received two nice letters from juniors this last quarter who wanted to share with fellow junior collectors just what can still be found in circulation. Mike Sheppard of San Diego found two 40% Kennedy halves in just one \$10.00 roll. I'm lucky being married to get \$10.00 to spend on coins anymore. Brian Euell of Ventura went metal detecting up near Solvang with his grandfather and found four Indian cents, one silver dime and two buffalo five-cent pieces. Unfortunately, he didn't give exact directions as to where he did his treasure hunting. All I find is bottle caps and pull tabs.

One of the more active coin clubs as far as junior participation in Southern California is the Whittier Coin Club. It just so happens that the club just celebrated their 25th anniversary in September. Hats off to all you juniors that were able to participate in the festivities. All local clubs should make sure that any active juniors that you have be represented in this column by sending your notes to me. Remember, this is your column for all junior news.

Write me at: Robert "Big Roo"
Marshall



P.O. Box 2991
La Habra, CA 90631

Five Pound Gold Coin

The British Royal Mint has announced it is issuing a special United Kingdom Brilliant Uncirculated Five Pound Gold Coin with an issue limit of 25,000. The design of the legal tender coin is authorized by Royal Proclamation.

Struck in 916.66 gold, the five pound coin has a diameter of 36.02mm and weighs 39.94 grams (1.77 troy ounces of fine gold).

In an interview following the announcement, Michael J. Mansley, the British Royal Mint's Assistant Director of Marketing for North America said, "This is a most exciting addition to the range of British coins which we are able to offer collectors in North America. It is the first time ever that we have issued Brilliant Uncirculated Five Pound Coins struck to such a high standard. They are produced at a faster rate than proof coins and this enables us to offer them at a very attractive price. I believe collectors will be particularly interested because of their legal tender status."

Not since 1902 has the five pound gold coin been struck for circulation. In that year only 34,911 coins were issued, of which 27,000 were later returned to the Royal Mint and melted down.

The five pound coin was originally one of four gold coins authorized for issue as part of the monetary changes of 1816/17. It was intended as a successor to the five guineas, but due to the lack of demand arising from the high face value it was not struck for circulation purposes until 1887. Prior to that date only small quantities of proof coins were issued during the intervening years. Small numbers were struck



for the years 1820 (George III) and 1826 (George IV). In 1839 the first proof sets for Queen Victoria's reign included the famous Una and the Lion five pound coin. In 1887, Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee Year, 53,844 circulation coins were issued; while of the five pound coins dated 1893, ten thousand of 20,405 issued were returned to the

NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

Royal Mint and melted down. Since 1902, proof five pound coins have again been struck only occasionally: in 1911 (Coronation of King George V), 1937 (King George VI), 1953 (Queen Elizabeth II – struck for record purposes only) and, more recently, in 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1984.

The coin's obverse bears the renowned Arnold Machin Portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. One significant feature appears on the reverse of the 1984 Brilliant Uncirculated Five Pound coin. A quality symbol consisting of a "U" set within a circle is located at the base of the coin to the left of the date. The Brilliant Uncirculated coins do not have the frosted design and mirror finish.

The Pistrucci engraving, which has been featured on the reverse of every five pound coin excepting the 1826 and 1839 issues, has become accepted as a classic tradition. The story of St. George and the Dragon has come down through history and his name epitomizes the triumph of good over evil. It was in Africa that George saved a king's daughter who was bound to the stake as a sacrifice to the dragon which was terrorizing the countryside. George refused to leave her; standing his ground and battling the dragon, he eventually overpowered the wicked beast, pinning it to the ground. George attributed his strength to Christ and his reputation grew as a valiant defender of Christendom. During the reign of King Edward III (1327-1377), he was declared "Patron Saint of All England." Today the legend lives on!

Orders and inquiries should be addressed to the British Royal Mint, c/o Barclays Bank of New York, N.A., P.O. Box 2570, New York, NY 10163, or by calling toll-free 1-800-221-1215 (9-5 EDST). Dealers call 516-334-7113.



*President Phyllis Duncan Ellis
(already elected)*

Vice President Lorna R. Lebold

Recording Secretary Harold Katzman

*Corresponding Secretary Richard F.
Lebold*

Treasurer Austin Ryer, Jr.

Historian Leonora Donald

Board Members: ❁

Albertus Hoogeveen (automatic)

G.A. Ayers

Gary Beedon

Virginia Hall

George E. Moore III

Kay Northam

Gerald Rochelo

Respectfully submitted,

Richard F. Lebold (Chairman)

Phyllis Duncan Ellis (Committee)

Paul Borack (Committee)

Because of the Board's decision to change to two year terms for the officers, we no longer have a President-Elect. The first election by mail will take place in 1985. Details will be provided in the next issue of *THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY*.



CONVENTION PREVIEW

by Loma Lebold



AUCTION

Once again we are fortunate to have the premier auction house, Bowers and Merena Galleries of New Hampshire, as a major participant in our show. They promise an even greater selection of top quality items than they produced last year. Prospective bidders may begin viewing the lots at the hotel on Monday, January 21, 1985 in the Bombay Room. The multiple session sale will begin on Thursday evening, January 24 in the Mikado Room. Please check the convention program for details. Information and catalogues may be obtained by contacting Ray Merena at Box 1224, Wolfeboro, NH 03894, telephone (603) 569-5095. The NASC appreciates the support and assistance given year after year by this prestigious firm.

AWARDS

The last group of articles eligible for the literary awards appear in this issue. The club bulletins are in and will be considered for the *President's Trophy*. Nominations are requested for the *Maurice M. Gould Junior Achievement Award* and the *Richard P. Goodson Memorial Award*. They may be sent to Chairman James Waldorf, Glendale Galleria Office Tower, 100 W. Broadway, Suite 900, Glendale, CA 91201.

BANQUET

A little bit of Holland will be created by Chairman Awanda Ayers for this final event of the 1985 show. The tickets are souvenir wooden checks, truly a collector's item. Come and join the fun and festivities as our president has promised special entertainment.

BOURSE

More than ninety dealers will be on hand to tempt you with all types of things for the numismatist, exnumist, collectors of paper money and anything else you can imagine. Our dealers are the primary source of support which enables us to put on a show each year. They deserve and need our support and patronage, if the show is to be a success.

EDUCATIONAL FORUM

Moderator Bryan Burke is lining up an interesting and informative evening of speakers. First, Randy Briggs of San Bernardino will discuss *The Money of Gordon of Khartum*. This will be followed by a presentation from the Dutch Mint master.

EXHIBITS

Beyond the ordinary among our excellent displays will be a dozen antique slot machines. They are from the collection of the Falletichs and should be of great interest. Who knows how many numismatic treasures have been used for a bit of fun?

A highly competitive group from the *Orders and Medals Society*, Southern California Chapter, will be placed in a separate category as they try to out-do one another. They will also have a two-hour meeting at 1 p.m. Saturday in the Essex Room.

Frank Wask will have a special numismatic cartoon display for your viewing.

GOLD DRAWING – 60 GOLD COINS!

One of the best things NASC does is sponsor this annual gold drawing as a means to help its member clubs raise money for their treasury. For whatever reason, many clubs are no longer able to have a coin show of their own as a way to replenish the money spent over the year for room rental, door prizes, etc. Selling the gold tickets is a relatively painless way to help in this effort. For every book of five sold for \$2.00 the club gets to keep \$1.00. NASC MAKES NO MONEY ON THIS AT ALL! All money taken in goes to pay the expense of the gold, printing the tickets and other related materials. There is still plenty of time to get involved with this and perhaps be a big winner. You do not have to be present at 4:30 p.m. Saturday, January 26, 1985 to win.

POST OFFICE

Robert Thompson reports that the post office will be there with a special show cancellation and stamps, of course.

PUBLICITY AND REGISTRATION

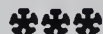
These two committees go hand-in-hand. Without publicity there will be no one to register. Publicity Chairman Ethel Lenhart and her committee have worked hard to get articles written and ads placed. Flyers will be sent far and wide. But you are perhaps the single most important member of the publicity team when you spread the word, as you go about your daily business, and attend various club meetings. It makes our dealers very happy to see great numbers of people crowding the bourse room. As for registration, Kay Northam is still seeking volunteers to spend some time helping her greet the guests.

SECURITY

This is such a vital part of our show and Chairman Tom Barosko has obtained the services of an experienced firm. The Platt Security Agency is comprised of retired and off duty policemen and are prepared to offer the best protection possible.

Mystery Personality for 1984

If you guessed Richard Lebold was the Mystery Personality in the last issue, you were correct



From the Bourse Committee: While attending the Premier Thirtieth Annual Convention, be sure to allot enough time to make several trips through the bourse room. Our dealers will appreciate it!

PRELIMINARY CONVENTION SCHEDULE

(See Separate Auction Schedule in This Issue)

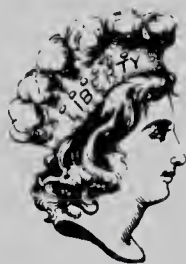
Thursday

Bourse and Exhibits 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
International Ballroom and Foyer

Friday

Bourse and Exhibits 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Educational Forum 8:00 p.m.
Essex Room



Speaker: Randy Briggs
Topic: The Money of Gordon of Khartum
Moderator: Bryan Burke
Speaker: Dr. Jan De Young – Dutch Mintmaster
Topic: The Utrecht Mint
Moderator: Bryan Burke

Saturday

Past President's & Club Representative's Breakfast 8:00 a.m.
Essex Room
(Ticket information at Registration)

Junior Bourse Table 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Foyer

Bourse and Exhibits 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
International Ballroom and Foyer

NASC Annual Business Meeting 10:00 a.m.
Essex Room
Election of NASC Officers and Board

American British Numismatic Society 11:00 a.m.
Essex Room A
Speaker: Richard Trowbridge, ABNS Executive Director
Topic: The Coins, Medals and Collectibles of Edward VIII, King & Emperor of the British Empire, 1936

Early American Coppers 11:00 a.m.
Essex Room B

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Orders and Medals Society</i> | 1:00 p.m. |
| <i>Essex Room C</i> | <p><i>Speaker: Lee Bishop</i></p> <p><i>Topic: Why Do You Collect Military Medals?</i> <i>George Bean is the Answer!</i></p> <p><i>Speaker: W. Alden Wright</i></p> <p><i>Topic: United Nations Medals of The Korean War</i></p> |
| <i>The second hour will be devoted to members discussing displays they have brought.</i> | |
| <i>Junior Forum</i> | 1:00 p.m. |
| <i>Essex Room B</i> | <p><i>Speaker: Eric Millman</i></p> <p><i>Moderator: Robert "Big Roo" Marshall</i></p> |
| <i>California Wooden Money Association</i> | 1:00 p.m. |
| <i>Essex Room A</i> | <p><i>Speaker: Wayne Dennis</i></p> <p><i>Topic: The First Wooden Money Issues of The States</i></p> |
| <i>California Exonumist Society</i> | 2:00 p.m. |
| <i>Essex Room A</i> | <p><i>Speaker: Dr. Shelby Wagner</i></p> <p><i>Topic: Civil War Merchant Store Cards</i></p> |
| <i>WALTER BREEN HOUR</i> | 3:00 p.m. |
| <i>Essex Room</i> | <p><i>Speaker: Walter Breen</i></p> <p><i>Topic: Question and Answer Session</i> <i>Covering Numismatics</i></p> |
| <i>Gold Drawing</i> | 4:30 p.m. |
| <i>Foyer</i> | |

WHY A CONVENTION?

1. Meeting and renewing friendships with those who have the same interest.
2. An opportunity to view the most outstanding numismatic material.
3. To take part in the educational programs and participate in the displays.
4. To have an opportunity to purchase from the bourse dealers, and at the auctions, items to improve or add to your collection.
5. Meet the officers of your association.



6. Become acquainted with another part of your country or state.
7. The privilege of attending a banquet and hearing an outstanding speaker.
8. You cannot attend a convention without gaining a renewed interest in your hobby.

Editor's note: The above was from the May, 1967 issue of *The Canadian Numismatic Association Journal*.

AUCTION BY BOWERS AND MERENA

The Milton G. Cohen Collection and Other Properties

Auction Lot Viewing *Bombay Room*

Monday..... 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
 Tuesday..... 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
 Wednesday..... 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
 Thursday..... 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
 Friday..... 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Auction Sessions *Mikado Room*

Session I..... 7:00 p.m. (U.S.)
 Session II..... 1:00 p.m. (Foreign)
 Session III..... 7:00 p.m. (U.S.)
 Session IV..... 10:00 a.m. (U.S.)

Break 10:00 Noon to 12:30 p.m.

Auction Lot Pick-up *Bombay Room*

Friday..... 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
 Saturday..... 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.



People are always good company when they are doing what they really enjoy.

Auction Highlights

The United States series is highlighted by many scarce and rare items. Colonial coins include state and early issues. 1793 half cents and large cents herald those series. Among small cents there are such popular items as the 1856 flying eagle, 1877 Indian, and 1909-S V.D.B. Lincoln issues. Two-cent and three-cent pieces include items in all grades, as do nickel five-cent pieces.

Early Bust type silver coins, Liberty seated issues, and Barber coinage comprises numerous Proofs as well as lower-grade coins, something for everyone. Gold coins include an 1879 \$4 Stella, the rare 1929 \$5, and many other coins, including Proofs, low-mintage pieces, and others.

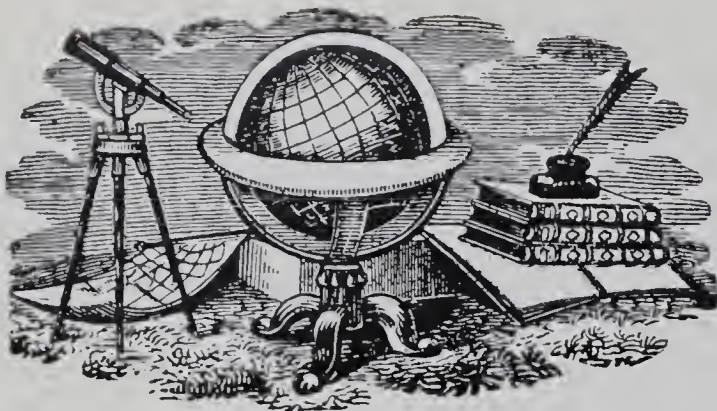
Commemoratives in silver and gold are virtually complete. Pattern coins form a specialized part of the sale. The offering of California small-denomination gold coins includes many finest knowns and rarities.

Foreign coins will make up the second session of the auction and will include outstanding rarities in gold. Among these are the extremely rare German New Guinea 10 and 20 Mark 1895, both in Proof condition. Also from the Pacific area are the New Zealand 1935 Waitangi Proof Set and proof sets of Australia. The European selection includes medieval English, French, and Polish pieces, along with an extremely rare undated (ca. 1285) ducat of Messina which is of museum quality. A nice run of British Commonwealth Proof pattern coins from Hong Kong, Otago, and East India Company are also featured. In addition, there are silver, gold and copper coins from many countries to suit every collector's taste and pocketbook.

The auction promises to be one of the best of the 1985 year. Featuring the Milton G. Cohen Collection and other properties, the catalogue is available for \$10 postpaid. To be eligible to get a catalogue for just \$1, you must be a new client for Auctions by Bowers and Merena and you must accompany your \$1 with a photocopy of an invoice from another dealer in the amount of \$100 or more.



After all is said and done, more is said than done.



Book Review

by
Austin Ryer, Jr.
NLG

THE COIN COLLECTORS SURVIVAL MANUAL, Scott A. Travers, Arco Publishing Co., New York, 1984.

Once in a while someone writes a book that provides information which is valuable to the novice and the well versed. This book falls into that category. This is a book that all collectors, dealers and investors would be well advised to read and in fact study. There is a lot of information between the covers and all of it usable. The book sells for under \$10.00 at most dealers so the price should be no factor.

The book starts off with the very basics of how to look at a coin, and how to hold it. Many investors should study that chapter because they may have coins they should be able to identify easily by their fingerprint permanently etched on the face.

The second chapter goes into lighting and magnification. While he advises the use of 5 or 10 power glasses for grading, he does mention that, "... the most advanced numismatists do use these tools (stereoscopes) as grading aids." I find that statement misleading and could cause problems for the beginner trying to act like a pro.

A very long chapter on grading is next, and I guess that it may be a help for many people. All in all, he indicates that grading is subjective, and that one cannot assume that ANA grading will determine the price.

I could go on listing the chapter by chapter, but he does include subjects such as, "How to Tell I from Prooflike, Altered and Counter Coins, How to Get the Most Out of Price Guides, How To Sell Coins, Cleaning Coins," etc.

I strongly recommend that everyone get this book, read it and then use it to read over and over again during the next few years. It will pay for your trouble.

I rate this book: Readability 9; Information contained 9+; Value as reference book 9; Overall 9.

WALTER BREEN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UNITED STATES HALF CENTS 1793-1857, Walter Breen, American Institute of Numismatic Research, South Gate, CA, 1983.

It is rare when this reviewer finds one book to rave about, but this time he has found two.

This book has been thirty years in preparation, and everyone of us can show in the great wealth of information contained. Everything that we ever wanted to know about half cents and more is in this book. I think every other author working on this subject may quit. There is no more to say.

I must note one thing before I get to the actual contents. This is a 500+ page book and weighs about 6 pounds. I could not want to carry it around with me, and so I will continue to use Roger Green's book as an easy reference at all times.

Green's book covers not only hard to find variety information, but also such topics as a discussion of minting processes, half cent pre-history, rarity, condition and a photo-grading guide for half cents. There is also a survey of

half cent literature. He has covered everything. He even goes into flan makeup, die states, pedigrees, copies, counterfeits, errors and on and on. This book is truly *all you ever wanted to know about half cents and more*.

I rate this book: Readability 9; Information contained 9+; Value as a reference book 8 (reduced only because it covers only one subject and it is a rather expensive book \$60.00); Overall 9.

* *Those we call the ancients were really new in everything.*



U-MIS-TAKES

by FRANK WASK

NOW YOU MAY WONDER JUST HOW WE ARE GOING TO ACQUIRE THE COINS FOR OUR NEXT AUCTION...



EXHIBIT TIPS

Lorna Lebold

Exhibit Co-Chairmen Al and Virginia Hall extend an invitation to one and all to enter a display at the *30th Annual Coin Show*. Applications and a set of the rules and judge's grading sheets may be obtained either from them or the corresponding secretary. Their address is Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324. Exhibitors need not be members of NASC to enter or win an award. There are two classifications for the junior exhibitors, according to age. They compete for their own best-of-show award. Club exhibits are also welcome. Perhaps, if your club has recently celebrated a milestone, such as a 25th anniversary, you may have special commemoratives to show.

Many exhibitors wonder what it takes to win. One thing it does not take is very rare or expensive material, but it should be in the best grade possible. As I am no expert on the art and science of exhibiting, who is better to consult than award winners and judges? Here is a compilation of their thoughts and suggestions.

The majority of those polled recommended that if you really want to win an award with your display, at any given show, **STUDY THE JUDGE'S GRADING SHEET AND MAKE YOUR EXHIBIT ACCORDINGLY**. This sheet tells you how many points are awarded for information, originality, arrangement, completeness and condition. Concentrate your efforts on those items with the highest point value. It is better to score well on a 15-20 pointer than a 5-point item. If the exhibit chairman does not send a judging sheet with the application, request one.

Another suggestion made frequently was that the title of the exhibit **MUST BE SPECIFIC**. Titles are often

too broad. An exhibit which shows some examples of paper money should have a title stating that fact clearly, not one that says "Paper Money of France". It should say "Examples of French Paper Money."

Several people said that packaging is important. Just as an attractive package helps to sell a product in the store, an eye-catching arrangement should enhance your chance of winning. One person is of the opinion that great material is placed in a case with no frills, the material should speak for itself. However, since not all judges are knowledgeable in every area of numismatics, they may not recognize it as being great. This exhibitor also admitted that he has never won an award.

When asked to comment from the judge's point of view, he said that packaging is very important. The general consensus was that the judicious addition of maps, figurines, flags, etc. can be beneficial. The key word here is judicious as over-crowding a case with non-essentials makes it hard to find the main attraction. A successful exhibitor was very serious in stating that the coins (or exhibited material) should be placed in an obvious place in the case.

When you are deciding what to use to show off your prize coin, it is best to have the background and accessories present a unified effect. You can use one of the colors in the flag as the background, and perhaps other trim can pick up the remaining colors. One frustrated exhibitor said that even when the effort is made, judges fail to notice or give them credit.

The section on NASC's scoring sheet which is worth the most points is Information. The written word may convey certain facts and figures, showing evidence of in-depth research. While it cannot be so lengthy that no one will take the time to read it, it does

need to be accurate and spelling counts! There were two suggestions that a bibliography be included.

Not everyone has access to a typewriter, so handwritten information is certainly acceptable. Printing is more legible than handwriting. Large letters are more easily read than small. Remember, the judge is looking at the information for its content, and how neatly it is offered.

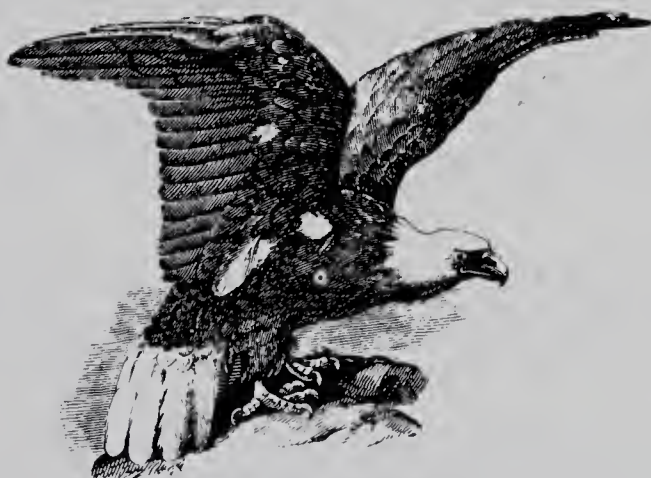
As with any group, there is a diversity of thought as to what makes a winning exhibit. While some consider completeness, originality or neatness to be of prime importance, others go for readability and accuracy. If you want to increase your chances of being a winner, do one or more of the following: study other exhibits, winners and losers. See if you can decide why the vote went the way it did. Ask to speak with a judge to find out how and why he scored your display the way he did. Some exhibit chairmen will give you the scoring sheets right away and others mail them to you after the show is

Most of us spend a lot of time dreaming of the future, never realizing that a little of it arrives each day.

over. Hopefully the judge has made some notes on them other than the numerical score. Talk to exhibitors at the show or at your club meeting. And finally, there are speakers on the circuit who give talks on "How to Exhibit." Some even have their suggestions written out and will give you a copy for future reference.

An Exhibitor's Forum has been added to the CSNA schedule, usually on Sunday afternoons, bringing together exhibitors and judges. This meeting, with its open discussion, can only be of great assistance to the novice.

Special thanks to all of those wonderful people who responded to my plea for help with this article: Tom Fitzgerald, Al and Virginia Hall, Sally and Ralph Marx, Leonora Donald, Rich Basler, Eric Millman, Clay Read, Charles Colver, Walt and Marin Ostromecki, Sol Taylor and Jim Waldorf. My apologies to anyone overlooked for their valuable contribution.



ANALYSIS REPRINT OF JEFFERSON NICKELS, PROOFS AND VARIETIES

(continued from last issue)

- 1953 All P mint dates have been discussed in the 1951 date column, however, we might add that the planchet quality kept getting worse from here on in to including the 1955 date.
- 1953-D Same comments are evident for this date as mentioned for the 1952-D.
- 1953-S PAK has proclaimed the 1954-S nickel as the KING and because of such great publicity this date became the subject of great searches to unearth any well struck full step piece, as many bought rolls, bags of this date. The results were somewhat rewarding with a handful of full steppers surfacing that resulted in the comments: Oh, it's not that rare! Our answer is; it's rare by all means, and all dealers, collectors know it. The secret is that all or most of the 1954-S nickels have already been searched through in the past five years, since PAK made that statement. Since then another rarity has surfaced, the 1953-S, which we now rank as the QUEEN; it probably would be the KING, but the fault lies with the collector who neglected to search for this date, and furthermore everyone knew that the 1954-S was the end of the San Francisco minted nickels, where the 1954-S was saved, and the 1953-S neglected. Most important, too, is that the mintage difference on both dates are quite different. 1953-S mintage is: 19,210,900 as for the 1954-S mintage of: 29,384,000 a difference of over 10 Million.... In order to get more interest generated for this date, PAK's pricing guide for a fully struck 1953-S listed at \$350 in the May 1981 issue should be upped to \$500, so let us hear who has one that can pass the PAK requirement for a fully struck five-step nickel in MS-65? This sort of publicity may generate an intense search, and may be one or two pieces might surface.
- 1954 Previously discussed in 1951 column.
- 1954-D The January 1980 issue featured the report by Tom Miller stating that the 1954-D is vastly underrated; we still disagree, just because the mintage is much higher than the other D mint prior, and including the 1955-D....the reason for not being available in full-steps is, that not too many rolls or bags have been saved, and the quality of the coin is not the best. We'll leave it at this point until further reports indicate that Tom Miller's report on this date is correct.
- 1954-S Already discussed in great details under the 1953-S column. Jefferson
KING nickel varieties will be analyzed following this analysis and that of the previous issues.
- 1955 Previously discussed in the 1951 column; the way this date was produced must have put the Philadelphia Mint to shame.
- 1955-D This date reflects our same views described under the 1954-D with one exception that more rolls, bags were saved, since it became the subject of a minting variety, the 1955-D/S; it's still a very tough date to locate in full steps.

- 956 This date is one of the best struck dates of the 50's and 60's to come out of the Philadelphia Mint, and quite often seen with full steps; also known in prooflike condition.
- 956-D Usually known in the mushy and ill defined appearance, it's one of the rarer dates with full steps, the date is well worth to search for, as well struck specimens command premium prices.
- 957 Not as well struck as the 1956 date, but occasionally nice specimens surface. These too command premium prices.
- 957-D This date comes into the same category as the 1956-D that should also be searched for constantly, because of its scarcity.
- 958 This date does come with full steps, but the mint-state and strike quality is very much lacking, we therefore advise that you only pay top premiums for the ultimate specimen of this date. The non-abrasive, non-rough planchet specimens command excessive premiums. Check how many of that date have been offered in past PAK auctions?
- 958-D One of the better dates of the Denver Mint insofar as full strike, full steps are concerned. Six steppers have been offered in the past, and all the top specimens of this date still bring premium prices.
- 959 Many rolls and bags of this date have been searched through, and quite a few full steppers have surfaced, but the true quality seems lacking; however, in the recent PAK auction few specimens of the ultimate prooflike quality have been offered.
- 959-D The availability of full step specimens is quite scarce, and the date has not been searched through in abundance as the P mint issue of that year. Premium price prevails.
- 960 Full step specimens have been reported, yet the ultimate quality is lacking; it's also the beginning of quality deterioration for all P and D mint dates to the year 1970!
- 960-D The mintages of the years 1960-D through 1970-D of the Denver Mint have been extremely high, thus the quality insofar as strike, steps are concerned have been void. Some of the lower quality full step (5) pieces are known, but six steppers are totally unknown.
- 961 Another very scarce date to locate in excellent quality, even though some five step pieces have been reported.
- 961-D This has to be the toughest date to locate with five steps, even then, the quality of the coin is very poor, especially on the letters around rim, and the overall appearance of the coin. Whenever one of highest strike and mintstate quality is offered, it will bring a hefty premium.

- 1962 This date is slightly easier to locate in five steps, but the quality is usually lacking.
- 1962-D Another scarce date in full steps, some have been offered, reported, and sold through the PAK auction, yet the quality is lacking.
- 1963 This date is one of the easiest P mint dates known in five steps for the years 1960-1964; however, the high quality specimens are very rare due to the high mintage production, that ceases to produce any excellent pieces.
- 1963-D The third scarcest date of the D mint coins in the 60's. Some have been reported and quality remains the very rare factor of this date.
- 1964 Another tough date to locate in full steps quality strike category; main reason that the P and D mint 1964 date combined mintage is the highest ever produced at the U.S. mint on Jefferson nickels.
- 1964-D Same analysis as quoted for the 1964-P mint nickel. This date was the poorest quality nickel produced at the Denver Mint.
- 1965 Regular issues of this date and the next two years are unknown with five steps, also of poor quality; however, the (SMS) Special Mint Set issues are well struck, even though very few with clear distinct full steps. Occasionally known in frosted condition.
- 1966 Same analysis as quoted for 1965, but the full step pieces (five steps) are relatively scarcer than for the 1965 date. No six step pieces of the 1965 and 1966 dates have been reported.
- 1967 The reverse die for this date was modified to give a broader step base and more distinct details of steps. Ultra-quality fully prooflike and cameo frosted specimens have been reported and offered in recent PAK auction. Premium prices were paid for these!
- 1968-D Only D and S mint nickels were produced for the years 1968-1970; the mints of the three years mentioned are virtually unknown in five steps and totally unknown in six steps. Some pieces in the less than five steps appear of decent strike quality, and even on some occasion in prooflike condition. It's advisable that every member attain one of these well struck pieces: less than five steps, and then hope for a dream come true, that a five step piece in the same quality surfaces... Ultra-scarce!
- 1968-S Of the three S mint dates 1968-1970, the 1969-S ranks as the toughest date to attain in full steps. All are known to exist in such condition, even with frosted proof-like surfaces... Still command premium prices.
- 1969-D Same category as 1968-D.
- 1969-S Discussed under 1968-S column.

- 1970-D Same category as 1968-D, many exist in proof-like condition.
- 1970-S Same as 1968-S, however, some six steppers are known to exist and have been offered in PAK auctions.
- 1971 The year 1971 finally produced a modified die, and the results are prominent steps, even though the P mint is much scarcer than the very common D mint of the year 1971. Six steppers are not rare.
- 1971-D Discussed under 1971-P column.
- 1972 One of the better dates in full steps, but very heavily bagmarked and abrasive, this goes too for the 1973 and 1974 P mint dates. Recommended that quality pieces be selected of these dates, only they will command ultra premiums in the future.
- 1972-D Slightly harder to obtain in full steps than the P mint issue of that year.
- 1973 Comments related to this date described under the 1972-P column, but one note of significance that many Mintsets have been broken on the 1973 date, due to the Key IKE dollars of that year, giving many the opportunity to locate high steppers in fine quality.
- 1973-D Same comments as 1972-D date and also mentioned by 1973-P column.
- 1974 Same as 1972-P column.
- 1974-D This date is the toughest of the 1972-1974-D mint issues to locate in excellent quality with full steps; premium price prevails for any of the above mentioned examples.
- 1975-P and D It's our assumption that the reverse die has been in use since 1971. Not too many full steppers have been offered. Full step specimens are quite scarce and therefore command premium prices.
- 1976 The KEY of the modern date Jefferson's 1971 – to date. Very few five step specimens have been offered.
- 1976-D This date ranks equal to that of the 1975-D, even though the PAK pricing guide lists this date somewhat higher.
- 1977 The die was modified again, but the work was done on obverse of specimen, in redefining hair detail, etc. Very tough date in five steps (see last month's auction lots) only one six stepper has ever been offered in a PAK auction!
- 1977-D Easier to attain in five steps than the 1977-P, but still not plentiful at hand.
- 1978 Quite a few were discovered with full steps, but most reveal heavy bagmarks and abrasions; this date should be placed into the same category as the 1977-P date.

- 1978-D Of better quality than the P mint issue, yet most have been bought up by PAK members when offered in previous PAK auctions.
- 1979 Only very few five step specimens have been offered of this date, and the quality aspect on all of them was not the very best; it's therefore advisable that every member attain the best that he or she can of this date; any high quality specimen with five steps or better may someday bring as much if not more than the 1976-P date realizes.
- 1979-D Information reveals that the D mint issue of that year is better struck than the P mint date, however, most of the 1979-D's categorize as MS-63!
- 1980-P Most coins seen of the 1980 issue are not the best of quality. However, and D quite a few five steppers have been located, and many portray the frosted type reverse, meaning that the proof (rev.) die was used over again to strike these coins.
- 1981-P It's still too early to make any positive assessment on the 1981 dated and D nickels, but the fact is for real that the P mint issue will be a rarity in five steps, especially in high quality mint-state condition.
- 1938 The first year issue of the Proof Jefferson proves popular among collectors (19,365) even though the mintage was higher than for the following dates to including 1941. Price value only reflects that a first year issue tends to be more popular. This issue features the now known Variety I step variety portraying the wavy steps, that also makes six step pieces very scarce, most of the 1938 Proof come with $5\frac{3}{4}$ steps. Few 1938 proofs are known in the ultimate steel blue toning, these look like jewels, and do command premium prices.
- 1939 This date is the lowest mintage issue proof nickel, and the PAK pricing Var. I guide is the only source that lists the price higher than any other date. The steps date too is also scarce in six steps, because of the wavy step variety. Only (12,535) quite recently a Variety II step specimen has surfaced on the scene with six very prominent steps; only about 75 to 100 pieces so far have come to our attention, and of that amount some have spotting problems due to the negligent storage by dealers, collectors previously owning these... Both variety proofs are scarce, and command high premiums providing they are of flawless quality.
- 1939 This recent discovered step variety has already been discussed above Var. II and we truly feel that in the near future it'll rank as one of the Jefferson nickel rarities. Same mintage as above.
- 1940 At the same time the 1939 Var. II proof was unearthed, a 1940 proof with the Var. I reverse steps of the 1938 did surface; we feel the reason to be, that either the mint made an error in using one of the old 1938 reverse dies, or simply used that die for economical reasons; we know only of one die used thus far, and

the specimen is by far rarer than the 1939 Var. II specimen. Most up to now reveal lots of spotting problems but should be acquired by collectors because of the extensive rarity factor. Top quality specimens command excessive premium prices.

1940 Var. II
step This date is the second lowest mintage proof issue, and thought to be the very first with the bold and prominent variety II steps; excellent pieces are not easy to locate for reason of neglected storage by those owning them in early years. Premium prices prevail. Same mintage as quoted above.

1941
(18,720) Flawless specimens of the 1941 date are also eagerly sought by collectors and not easily attainable.

1942 T-1
(29,600) The highest mintage proof issue of the years 1938-1942; this date features an unusual abrasion mark on jaw (in die) on most of these proof nickels of that date. Not too many have been located without this flaw, and those will command added premiums. This date was also a part of a two (coin) nickel proof set, with the next mentioned silver proof minted the same year.

1942-P (silver)
(27,600) This specific one year type (proof) coin is by far the most sought after proof coin in the Jefferson nickel series. Reason for its popularity: Users are:

- 1) Type set collectors.
- 2) Proof set collectors.
- 3) Jefferson nickel collectors.
- 4) Full step collectors seeking the six step specimen of this one year type proof.
- 5) Investors.

No one really knows the full potentials of this coin; it's therefore highly advised that all full step collectors attain one, especially one with at least 5¾ steps of flawless quality if possible. There are many being offered in less quality than mentioned above. These, too, may be bought if the price is right, for future gains or upgrading.

1950 After an absence of seven years in the issuance of proof coins, the year 1950

(51,386) it was resumed, and the mintage almost doubled that of 1942; however, most will be mighty surprised to learn that the availability is by far less than other dates previously mentioned, because most have been the subject of improper storage over the past years, therefore known with many problems... Few frosted specimens are known, these command added premiums, and the same applies for any frosted specimens of the previous years that are equally rare in frosted condition.

1951
(57,500) The same analysis is applicable for the 1951 as quoted for 1950, even though 5,000 more proofs were minted.

(continued next issue)

COLLECTOR PROFILES OF RALPH AND SALLY MARX

Lorna Lebold

The Club Representatives are the backbone of the NASC, and without them we have no governing board. All too often a club either appoints no representative or the person appointed is not able to attend the meetings. Two representatives who have endured for many years are Ralph Marx and Sally Marx.

Ralph and Sally are two familiar faces to anyone attending coin shows in the area. Sally is the NASC Club Representative for the Ancient Coin Club, which she and Ralph organized in 1968. Ralph is the representative for the Israel Numismatic Society of the San Gabriel Valley. They also were instrumental in getting the North Hollywood Coin Club started in 1965.

Together, they have served C.O.I.N. in recent years as chairmen of Exhibits and Judging. In 1979 they served NASC as chairmen of the Silver Anniversary Exhibit. Individually, Sally has served as Chairman of Membership Development, Club Workshop and the Speaker's Bureau. She has been a member of the Awards, Gifts and Bequests Committees. Ralph has been Signs Chairman and a member of the Awards Committee.

Sally, a native of New York, came to California thirty-eight years ago with her family. Her education began in the Brooklyn grammar schools and continued through Valley College where she studied advanced business courses.

In the early years, Sally was a key punch operator. Late she became an insurance agent, a post held for many years. She had been recognized for her

hard work by being named a member of the President's Club as a top provider.

Fund raising is no easy task for any group, but Sally has found time to organize and run a number of successful events such as garage sales. The main beneficiary was the San Rafael Guide Dogs for the Blind. This group honored her in 1980 for her devotion and hard work. While she continues to work with them, she serves as vice president of the El Camino Chapter of the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT).

The Sisterhood of the Temple Aliyah in Woodland Hills selected Sally as their Woman of the Year in 1983, because of her more than eight years of dedicated service. She is president of the Woodland Hills Chapter of Hadassah.

Numismatically speaking, Sally is interested in primitive money and Israeli issues such as kibbutz scrip. Other collecting interests are world medals and stamps. One of Sally's main interests has to do with exhibiting. She has won awards at local and regional shows, and at the ANA. She has also served as a judge at countless shows. Sally is always willing to assist the junior and beginning exhibitor in award-winning ways to prepare and improve their displays of numismatic material. Sally is a frequent speaker at local clubs and as you might guess: two of her favorite topics are Israel and exhibiting.

Sally and Ralph were Co-Chairmen of the CSNA show sponsored by the Ancient Coin Club. This show receives the first proclamation from the City of Los Angeles.

Many clubs benefit from Sally's efforts. She is president of the Israel Numismatic Society of the San Fernando Valley, vice-president of the INS San Gabriel Valley and vice-president of

the Israel Coin Club of Los Angeles. She is a board member of the North Hollywood Coin Club.

Squeezing more things into her busy life seems almost impossible, but Sally and Ralph have a named son, Lee, who is now 17. When she was younger, she served as Cub Scout Den Mother for two years. Rumor has it that she even found time to cook a few thousand meals along the way.

For all Sally has to do, she does not seem to have the word "No" in her vocabulary to refuse anyone's help. Or is it that she simply has no time to say?

Ralph Marx was born in Berlin in 1929. At the age of ten he moved with his family to Ecuador to spend the war years (1939-44). While there he began collecting stamps of the world. Soon he was saving obsolete coins out of his change.

In 1944 Ralph came to the United States, continuing to accumulate stamps. His collecting interests enlarged to include U.S. Cents, nickels and dimes. During the Korean War the scope of his collection increased to include coins and currency of Korea and Japan.

Ralph and Sally married in 1961, and soon she was as interested in stamps and coins as he was. They attended a county fair in Del Mar where they saw an exhibit of coins and stamps. From there they decided to visit other shows and found themselves at an NASC convention. Both are now Sustaining (life) Members. The first local club they became affiliated with was the West Valley Coin Club.

Ralph has been living in the Los Angeles area since 1945. The last twenty years has been in Canoga Park. Ralph shares Sally's interest in the Guide Dogs for the Blind and works with her to raise funds. They own three dogs of their own.

A manager in the same insurance office for which Sally works, Ralph has been an agent for twenty years. Before that he was an electronic technician.

An interest in ancient Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins has kept Ralph busy collecting and studying over the years. His award-winning displays have been seen at major California shows. He has shared his knowledge by writing articles for *The NASC Quarterly* on German coinage, Chinese banknotes and the small Volkswagen medal. He is also a speaker in demand for such topics as German paper money, foreign banknotes and the collecting of traveler's checks, U.S. and foreign. Currently he is studying and collecting bronze coins of the Byzantine Empire. Another major collection is numismatic and historical books, many of which are rare and out of print. Sally and Ralph both belong to the American Philatelic Society and American Israel Numismatic Association (AINA).

Currently, Ralph is vice president of the North Hollywood Coin Club and treasurer for the Ancient Coin Club. He has served as president for the Lawndale and North Hollywood Coin Clubs as well as the INS San Gabriel Valley. He is a member of CSNA, SIN, American Numismatic Society and the American British Numismatic Society. Ralph Marx is another example of someone willing to do more than his share in supporting the clubs and working the various shows, promoting the hobby.

Numismatics always needs more people like Ralph and Sally who remain active in the clubs through thick and thin.



NASC COIN AUTHENTICATION WORKSHOP

A Press Release by Harold Katzman

POMONA – The Numismatic Association of Southern California held its first 2-day Coin Authentication Workshop on September 15-16 at the beautiful California State Polytechnic University in Pomona, CA. A total of 52 numismatists signed up for the course, some travelling over 60 miles to attend. Bargain fees ranged from \$35 for NASC members to \$45 for non-members for the event.

The Workshop was conducted by the American Numismatic Association Certification Service (ANACS) senior authenticator, Richard Montgomery. Rick has been employed at ANACS for over four years and has developed several areas of expertise.

The Workshop began Saturday morning with registration and breakfast. After Rick Montgomery was introduced, he surprised everyone by donating four dozen copies of the ANACS *Counterfeit Detection* book for distribution to the class. Rick received a warm round of applause for this donation.

Rick began the workshop by giving an overview of ANACS. From that he briefly described the production of coins. He then proceeded, using slides, to review the major characteristics of real and counterfeit coins. Day one was spent on U.S. Coins through silver dollars.

After the slide presentation was completed, the rest of the day was spent using microscopes to study both real and counterfeit coins. Rick brought from ANACS some 200 coins to examine. In addition, Workshop participants also brought in coins to study.

Thanks to the University's Biology Department for providing 28 micro-

scopes for student use. As Chairman Katzman stated, "The University motto is 'Learning by Doing' and that's exactly what I wanted this workshop to be."

Sunday morning also began with breakfast. The day's study was U.S. Gold Coins. Following the slide portion, the microscopes were again used by students.

Overall the workshop was thoroughly enjoyed by all in attendance. The laboratory part using the microscopes was one of the most appreciative parts of the program. Chairman Katzman presented to all participants, a Certificate acknowledging their participation in the workshop. He also presented Rick Montgomery with an NASC Certificate of Appreciation for a job well done.

Chairman Katzman also thanked the following for their help in putting on the workshop: Nate Bromberg and the California Numismatic Coordinating Council for sponsoring the ten juniors taking the course, Dave Johnson, Wanda Sacks, Dr. Don Force, George Kirstein and Ron Simons of the University, Loma Lebold, and Al Hoogeveer for making the Certificates.

The next workshop, tentatively scheduled for Spring 1985, will be on the subject of *Financial Aspects of Coin Collecting*. It will deal with Investing, Auctions, Buying and Selling, etc.

For more information about getting on the mailing list for future workshops, write to: Harold Katzman, 1504 West Rosewood Court, Ontario, CA 91764.



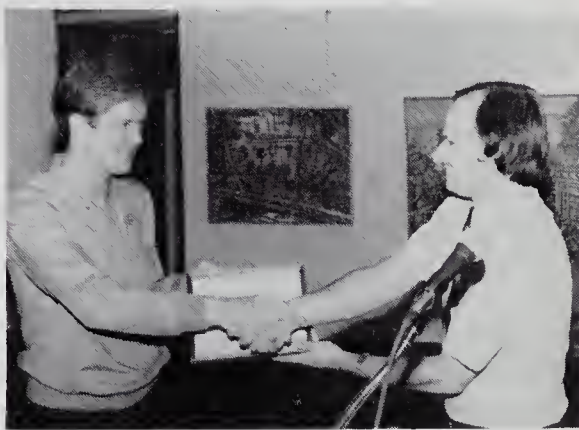
Rick Montgomery explaining the finer points to Greg Johnson.



Glen Stuter and Roy Iwata checking coins for authenticity.



Craig Rubinek, Joe Waller, and Angus Bruce separating the good coins from the bad.



Rick Montgomery receives a Certificate of Appreciation and a handshake from workshop Chairman Harold Katzman for a job well done.



Michael Reiter (scope), Andy Nordstram, Glen Stuter, Rick Montgomery (ANACS), Jenny Burton, Raymond Cable, Kim Curlett, Greg Frazier, Charles Krolikowski and Matt Britt (Back).

CLUB REPORT

Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

HAVE YOU HEARD?

MRS. BUTCHER – The *Hemet Numismatists* reported one of the members, Mrs. Butcher, had recently returned from a trip to Russia. She presented each member with a shiny, new 1984 Kopek along with a report on her adventures.

CLOSE ELECTION – The “Token Topics” of the *California Association of Token Collectors* reported that vice president Bill Massey moved to Atlanta. Thus an election was necessary to pick a new vice president. The publication reported 17 members attended the meeting and in a “extremely close contest,” Larry Edell was elected. The “Topics” reported further, “He received a plurality of only 16 votes, making it the closest CATC election of the year.”

ANOTHER PIE CONTEST! – Past NASC President and leader of the *Fontana United Numismatists*, Al Hall, has challenged the *Downey Numismatists* to a contest as to which organization can sell the most books of NASC Gold Drawing tickets. Two years ago a similar contest resulted with Harold Katzman receiving a pie in the face from Corb Ayers, then president of the Downey group. It seems Downey sold over 800 books.

NEW TOKENS BOOK – CATC members Steve Alpert and Ken Smith have just published a new *Amusement Token Catalog*. This catalog lists over 11,000 tokens complete with an extensive cross reference index. You may contact the club to purchase one. The cost is \$10.00 (see the NASC CLUB DIRECTORY).

THE FINAL EDITION – It was with much sadness that the Club Editor received the “Final Edition.” Corresponding secretary Vera Schymmer wrote further, “As all things do the good things must come to an end. After 29 years – six months of much friendship, fun and information so does the *Monterey Park Coin Club*. It seems the attendance at meetings has dropped along with a lack of funds. The last meeting of the *Monterey Park Coin Club* took place on October 26, 1984.

PHIL IVERSON – Explaining a series of cancellations and other problems in finding a speaker for the *CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY* meeting in October, Phil then took the speaker's podium himself and recalled the hectic days during the silver/gold boom when Mr. Iverson was employed in a coin shop.

IN HONOR OF

POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB – As part of the celebration of their 25th anniversary, the *Pomona Valley Coin Club* published a special “Happy 25th Anniversary” bulletin. The publication included a brief listing of officers along with a history of the club.

CALIFORNIA WOODEN MONEY ASSOCIATION – This special organization issued a \$15 wooden “flat” to celebrate their 15th anniversary. I wonder if they will redeem one for fifteen dollars?

WHITTIER COIN CLUB – This club held a special banquet to celebrate their 25th birthday with 101 members and guests in attendance. Richard Yeoman was the honored guest, and he obliged all with his willingness to autograph the “Red Book.” The club’s first president, Howard Wasner was present with his new bride of only two weeks. Some folks stay young forever.

ESTHER BROMBERG – The Whittier Club’s secretary for 16 years was awarded the *Tracy-Murphey Memorial Award* for outstanding service to the club. Also receiving a duplicate award was Mac McCandless for services to the club since 1962.

IDEA BANK

The *idea bank* is a place where ideas will be collected, stored and made available to any interested club members. These ideas may be withdrawn as needed or you may deposit some of your own. Send them to P.O. Box 4144, Covina, CA 91723.



PUBLICITY – Does your club do enough with publicity? Are your activities well advertised? Here are a couple of ideas from the bank.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS – This club provides a press release to Rogers Cablesystems which serve Downey, Paramount, Lynwood, Bell Gardens and Santa Fe Springs. Community Services are spotlighted on this special channel.

HEMET NUMISMATISTS – Publicity Chairperson Ruth Rawson of this coin club posts a special poster which she prepares on the board at the Mall in Hemet to advertise their monthly meetings. She also notifies the local radio station as they carry community announcements.



NUMISMATIC CALENDAR

NASC Annual Business Meeting

January 26, 1985 Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport
6225 W. Century Blvd.
Los Angeles, California
10:00 a.m. – Essex Room

Coin Shows & Symposiums

January 6, 1985 22nd Annual Coin Show (SBCCC)
San Bernardino County Coin Club
National Orange Show Grounds
San Bernardino, California

January 24-26, 1985 "The Premier Thirtieth" Annual Convention
N.A.S.C.
Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport
6225 W. Century Blvd.
Los Angeles, California

March 10, 1984 20th Annual Show (VHCC)
Verdugo Hills Coin Club
Sterling's Restaurant
8737 Fenwick St.
Sunland, California

March 16, 1985 17th Annual Educational Symposium (CSNA)
California State Numismatic Association
Griswold's Inn
Riverside Freeway (91) at Raymond Ave.
Fullerton, California

March 22-24, 1985 SINCON XVI (SIN)
Airport Park Hotel
600 S. Prairie Ave.
Inglewood, California

Support the Hobby – Attend a Coin Show!

March 31, 1985 NASC Board Meeting



STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

Required by 39 U.S.C. 3685)

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. TITLE OF PUBLICATION THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY | | 1B. PUBLICATION NO. 3 7 0 1 4 0 - - | | 2. DATE OF FILING October 1984 | |
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| 6. FULL NAMES AND COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS OF PUBLISHER, EDITOR, AND MANAGING EDITOR (This item MUST NOT be blank) | | | | | |
| PUBLISHER (Name and Complete Mailing Address) Numismatic Association of Southern California P.O. Box 6477 Buena Park, CA 90620 | | | | | |
| EDITOR (Name and Complete Mailing Address) Gary Beedon Box 2335 Huntington Beach, CA 92647 | | | | | |
| MANAGING EDITOR (Name and Complete Mailing Address) Same as above | | | | | |
| 7. OWNER (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual must be given. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, its name and address must be stated.) (Item must be completed.) | | | | | |
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NASC CLUB DIRECTORY

- AMERICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** — Meets at NASC, CSNA & COIN to hold educational forums; Mail Address, P.O. Box 652, Saugus, CA 91350.
- ANAHEIM COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Brookhurst Community Center, 2271 W. Crescent Ave., Anaheim (west of Brookhurst St.); Mail Address, c/o Bill Pannier, 123 N. Raymond St., Fullerton, CA 92631.
- ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF L.A.** — Meets 1st Sun., 2:00 p.m., 1st Nationwide Savings Community Room, Sepulveda & Slauson, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.
- AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** — Meets 4th Fri., 7:30 p.m., Union Federal Savings, 1330 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks (corner Fulton/Ventura); Mail Address, P.O. Box 33035, Granada Hills, CA 91344.
- BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Guarantee Savings, 5554 California Ave. (in Stockdale Plaza), Bakersfield; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1535, Bakersfield, CA 93302.
- BAY CITIES COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 2920 Sepulveda Blvd., W. Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Bob Northam, 3332-D Castle Heights, Los Angeles, CA 90034.
- CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS** — Meets 3rd Sunday of odd-numbered months, 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. at various member's homes; Mail Address, 516 199th, Los Angeles, CA 90044.
- CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY** — Meets quarterly at various places; Mail Address, E 6599, San Diego, CA 92106.
- CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION** — Meets twice a year in convention at various cities; Mail Address, Ethel Lenhart, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.
- CALIFORNIA WOODEN MONEY ASSOCIATION** — Meets 2nd Saturday, 8:00 p.m., EROC Hall, 1345 E. Phillips, Pomona; Mail Address, c/o Awanda Ayers, 2345 S. San Antonio, Pomona, CA 91766.
- CALTECH-JPL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** — Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Church L. Cal Tech Campus, Pasadena; Mail Address, c/o H.J. Tanner, 115-6, Pasadena, CA 91125.
- COLLECTORS OF THE REALM** — Meets 1st Thurs., 8:00 p.m., The Elegant Manor, 3115 Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018; Mail Address, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018.
- COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (COIN)** — Meets annually in convention in June at Los Angeles Airport Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Betty L. Brancaccio, Secretary, 412 N. Myers St., Burbank, CA 91506.
- COVINA COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Covina Park Recreation Hall, 340 Valencia, Covina; Mail Address, Marie Menegatti, 1341 E. Michelle, West Covina, CA 91790.
- CULVER CITY COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Memorial Building, Uruapan Room, Culver & Overland, Culver City; Mail Address, Paul Borack, 3125 W. Washington Blvd., Marina del Rey, CA 90292.
- DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS** — Meets 1st Wed., 7:30 p.m., South Gate Park Auditorium, 4800 Southern Ave., South Gate; Mail Address, P.O. Box 165, Downey, CA 90241.
- ECHO PARK COIN CLUB** — Meets 4th Mon., 7:00 p.m., United Methodist Church, 1226 E. Alvarado, Los Angeles; Mail Address, 2613 Huron St., Los Angeles, CA 90065.
- ESCONDIDO COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Joslyn Senior Center, 724 Broadway, Escondido; Mail Address, c/o Wally Butts, Box 27654, Escondido, CA 92025.
- FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS** — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Miller Park Community Recreation Center, 17004 Arrow, Fontana; Mail Address, P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92335.
- FOUNTAIN VALLEY COIN CLUB** — Meets 1st Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst Branch, Talbert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, Box 921, Westminster, CA 92684-0921.
- GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, 12860 Euclid (1 block north of Garden Grove Blvd.), Garden Grove; Mail Address, 10472 Mildred Ave., Garden Grove, CA 92643.
- GLENDALE COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 401 N. Broadway Blvd., Glendale; Mail Address, P.O. Box 33166, Granada Hills, CA 91344.
- HEMET NUMISMATISTS** — Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Coast Federal S&L, 40548 Flower Ave., Hemet; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1290, Hemet, CA 92343.
- ISRAEL COIN CLUB OF L.A.** — Meets 1st Sun., 2:00 p.m., Brentwood S&L, Community Room, 3rd & Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, 12718 Hart St., N. Hollywood, CA 91605.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF L.A. — Meets 3rd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 464 N. Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Murray Singer, 432 S. Curson, #7E, Los Angeles, CA 90036.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN FERNANDO VALLEY — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Union Federal S&L, 15962 Ventura Blvd., Encino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 5022, Woodland Hills, CA 91365.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY — Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings Bank, Myrtle at Colorado, Monrovia, CA; Mail Address, 15540 E. Lambert Blvd., Whittier, CA 90604.

LAGUNA HILLS COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Laguna Hills Leisure World Club House No. 3, Dining Room No. 1 (through Gate No. 1, El Toro Road), Laguna Hills; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2070, Laguna Hills, CA 92653.

WOODLAND COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Western Federal S&L, 355 E. Manchester, Inglewood; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1896, Hawthorne, CA 90250-1896.

LEISURE WORLD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd & 4th Wed., 1:30 p.m., Club House #3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; Mail Address, Ken Thompson, 1381 Mayfield Rd., Apt. 141H, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

MERC (LOCKHEED) NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Lockheed Rec. Center, 2814 Empire, Burbank; Mail Address, c/o E. Gagnon, 1328 J. Lee Circle, Glendale, CA 91208.

WOODLAND COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., 5500 Canoga Ave., Bldg. 32, Room #3, Woodland Hills; Mail Address, c/o Walt Wegner, Box 521, Woodland Hills, CA 91365.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Laguna Federal S&L (Great American), 4601 East 2nd St., Long Beach; Mail Address, P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Fri., 8:00 p.m., First Federal S&L, 464 N. Fairfax Ave., Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Paul Borack, 3125 Washington Blvd., Marina del Rey, CA 90292.

NORTH HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Mercury S&L, Magnolia & Laurel Canyon, North Hollywood; Mail Address, 14010 Leadwell St., Van Nuys, CA 91405.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets annually in September, Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco; Mail Address, Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590.

NORTHROP AIRCRAFT DIVISION COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Northrop Rec. Clubhouse, on Crenshaw between 120th St. & Broadway, Hawthorne; Mail Address, 11260 Overland Ave., #20B, Culver City, CA 90230.

NUMISMATIC COUNCIL OF ORANGE COUNTY — Meets 3rd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Far West S&L, 615 E. 1st St., Tustin; Mail Address, Box 10331, Santa Ana, CA 92711.

OCEANSIDE/CARLSBAD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Garrison School, 333 Garrison Ave., Oceanside; Mail Address, 2307 Dunstan Road, Oceanside, CA 92054.

ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst & Talbert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, Keith Williamson, P.O. Box 10893, Costa Mesa, CA 92627.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Wed., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Savings & Loan, 320 N. Harbor Blvd., Fullerton; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2004, Santa Ana, CA 92707.

ORGANIZATION OF NUMISMATIC ERROR COLLECTORS (ONEC) — Meets at Errorama and at ANA Conventions; Mail Address, 2105 Oakridge Ave., Madison, WI 53704.

RIVERSIDE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 8:00 p.m., Security Bank, Rosemead Square, Rosemead; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall, Rosemead, CA 91770.

POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Sat., 8:00 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 2111 Bonita Ave., La Verne; Mail Address, P.O. Box 36, Pomona, CA 91766.

REDLANDS COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 7:00 p.m., Smiley Library (Lyon Gallery), Vine & Eureka, Redlands; Mail Address, Box 1510, Redlands, CA 92373.

RIVERSIDE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, 3550 Tyler St. (Tyler Mall at Highway 91), Riverside; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., San Bernardino County Museum, Fisk Auditorium (110 & California St. to Museum), San Bernardino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Republic Savings & Loan, 36 N. Lake Ave., Pasadena; Mail Address, P.O. Box 40039, Pasadena, CA 91104.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Tues., 7:45 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 18th & Main, Santa Ana; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2073, Santa Ana, CA 92707.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 375 State St., Santa Barbara; Mail Address, P.O. Box 73, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATISTS — Meets 4th Tues., 8:00 p.m., Mercu Savings & Loan, 2920 S. Sepulveda Blvd., West Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 943, San Monica, CA 90406.

SOUTHEASTERN SIERRA COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Bank of America Cor Room, Bishop; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1511, Bishop, CA 93514.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 3rd Sun., 1:30 p.m. S.C. S&L, 4000 W. Magnolia Blvd., Burbank; Mail Address, P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, CA 91355.

SUN CITY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., 1:00 p.m., Club Room, Del Webb Hall, Sun City Civic Center; Mail Address, 26861 Sun City Blvd., Sun City, CA 92381.

TEHACHAPI COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Veterans Memorial Hall, 125 East Street, Tehachapi; Mail Address, Star Route 1, Box 475-7, Tehachapi, CA 93561.

TRW SEA/COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed. & preceding Mon., 12 Noon, E2/Presentation Room #1 Space Park, Redondo Beach; Mail Address, Jeri Hughes, R5/2021 #1 Space Park, Redondo Beach, CA 90278.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p.m., Mercury S&L, 1095 Irvine Blvd., Tustin; Mail Address, 9143 Gardenia Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

UPLAND COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Sat., 8:00 p.m., Magnolia Rec. Center, 651 W. 15th St. Upland; Mail Address, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Ventura County Library, 651 Main, Ventura; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3263, Ventura, CA 93003.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:45 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 235 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mail Address, P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91042.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Sun., 2:00 p.m., Reseda Women's Club, 7901 Lindero Reseda; Mail Address, P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Parnell Park, Lambert Rd. @ Scott Av Whittier; Mail Address, 15540 Lambert Road, Whittier, CA 90604.

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Delete Bob Vick and add UNCAP INTERNATIONAL to the list of donors on page 30 of the SPRING 1984 issue of our magazine.

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| RECORDING SECRETARY | Harold Katzman 1504 W. Rosewood Ct., Ontario, CA 91762 |
| TREASURER | Austin Ryer, Jr. Box 921, Westminster, CA 92684-0921 |
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1984 NASC COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

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